

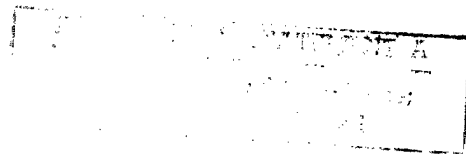
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17 May 1985

Worldwide Report

ARMS CONTROL



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17 May 1985

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GENERAL

U.S. PLEDGE TO RESPECT SPAIN'S NUCLEAR POLICY VIEWED

PM251338 Madrid ABC in Spanish 19 Apr 85 p 85

[Unattributed report: "United States Respects Spain's Wish Not to Harbor Nuclear Weapons"]

[Text] Madrid -- The United States Government has pledged to respect Spain's decision not to stockpile nuclear weapons on national territory, according to a government reply to a question from Socialist Senator Celso Montero, who asked whether there were plans for the deployment of nuclear depth charges in various countries, including Spain. The Socialist senator cited a report published in February, and in its reply the government reproduced the informational note from the Foreign Ministry's Diplomatic Information Bureau, according to which the U.S. authorities have never notified the Spanish Government of the existence of such plans. It also states that "the relevant demarches have been taken vis-a-vis the competent U.S. authorities," which stated that "they will respect the Spanish Government's decisions and the pledges made under the friendship, defense, and cooperation convention between the two countries and their respective exchanges of notes." The convention stipulates that the stockpiling and deployment of nuclear or nonconventional weapons or their components on Spanish territory will be subject to the Spanish Government's approval.

The government revealed that on 2 July 1982 there was an exchange of notes between the Foreign Ministry and the U.S. ambassador. In this exchange of notes the ministry said: "I have the honor to inform you that it is the Spanish Government's policy that no aircraft carrying nuclear weapons or material overfly Spain and that any change in this practice demands the Spanish Government's consent."

The U.S. ambassador's reply stated that the United States "totally respects" the Spanish Government's policy. The government replied to the Socialist senator that spokesmen and officials of the U.S. Administration have given assurances that "the plans were purely theoretical and no authorization had been sought or received from the President." Subsequently, it goes on, Under Secretary of State for European Affairs Richard Burt said that "the plans in question were drawn up by unauthorized persons solely for informational purposes." Last, the government acknowledges that the reports prompted the "irritation of the Spanish public and authorities," which has been conveyed to U.S. representatives via diplomatic channels.

CSO: 5200/2590

GENERAL

CHINESE PRESIDENT LI XIANNIAN LETTER NOTES STANCE ON DISARMAMENT

OW121554 Beijing XINHUA in English 1537 GMT 12 Apr 85

["President Li Xiannian Appeals for Nuclear Disarmament"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Buenos Aires, April 11 (XINHUA) -- China is willing to participate in a highly-representative international conference to be attended by all nuclear countries to discuss effective steps leading to a complete prohibition and eradication of all nuclear weapons on condition that the two big nuclear powers take the initiative in nuclear disarmament.

Chinese President Li Xiannian made the statement in a letter of reply to an Argentinian organization, "Appeal of the 100 for Survival". The organization, formed by 100 prominent Argentinians, sent a letter last December to President Li and the leaders of other nuclear countries voicing their desire for world peace. Chinese Ambassador Wei Baoshan delivered Li's reply dated April 5 to representatives of the organization here today.

President Li said in his letter that he fully understands and supports the organization's appeal that all nuclear countries make a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons.

He reiterated that China "will never under any circumstances be the first country to use nuclear weapons and will never use them against non-nuclear countries." And he urged all the other nuclear countries to do the same.

"China stands not only for nuclear disarmament but also for conventional disagreement," Li added.

He noted that the two big nuclear powers possess more than 95 percent of the world's nuclear arsenal, "posing a serious threat to mankind."

Li welcomed the recent dialogue between the United States and the Soviet Union. "We hope their Geneva talks will make substantive progress in checking the arms race in order to facilitate the relaxation of world tensions," he said.

Li pointed out that China maintains an independent foreign policy and is ready to live in peace and cooperate amicably with all other countries in the world. "China will always side with Argentina and other Third World countries in their efforts to maintain world peace," he stressed.

CSO: 5200/4026

GORBACHEV PROPOSAL MEETS U.S. 'HALFWAY'

AU111600 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 10 Apr 85 p 3

[Article by Janos Avar: "Halfway?"]

[Text] Geneva has had a stirring effect on world politics. That much was clearly attained by the arms negotiators who are prepared for long and detailed work. They started on their enormous task almost a month ago, as both sides regard the same forest of missiles in a completely different way; but the sheer fact of their talks is of compelling power. Although the outside world is unaware of what is happening behind the closed doors, the two great powers must prove their good intentions, and also that they regard Geneva not just as an alibi. Mutual agreement on a complete news blackout cannot, of course, refer to the world, the "audience" is too interested in the results of the talks for that. Inevitably, Geneva has been constantly evaluated from the very beginning; the great powers record its every vibration and draw conclusions from it for negotiating tactics, and this is hardly without foundation. In fact, everyone is watching for a sign of good intentions.

There is, no doubt, a danger: Precisely because great attention is focused on the talks, there is great temptation to mislead the world with propaganda, with the constant repetition of good intentions, while policy does not change one iota from its previous positions. The words, however, are weighed in both Geneva and elsewhere, and weight can only be given to those words that really fulfill the requirement so well formulated by Secretary of State George Shultz: for the two superpowers to meet each other halfway. Who is really ready to take a step and who is only talking about it -- that is the question of the year and it cannot be obliterated by any public relations. On the contrary, it is informative if in some circles they pay too much attention to propaganda -- and this is inevitable -- and are able to concentrate only on that and regard the manifestations of the other side in this context. The White House in its Easter recess was quick to call Mikhail Gorbachev's statement "disappointing" because, according to U.S. analysts, it is apprehensive of "Western European influence." There are two things wrong with this hurried reaction: the haste itself and the hastily made evaluation.

The leaders of the other side, of the great power presently negotiating with Moscow, are evaluating Gorbachev's words according to their liking -- of course, that is, according to their expectations. But the White House men so well-versed in shaping public opinion should know well that it is impossible to eliminate the influence of initiatives by hasty commentaries. The entire tone of the general secretary of the CPSU signaled to objective analysts that Moscow -- using Gorbachev's own formulation -- considers the improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations to be not only "fundamentally

necessary" but also "possible." This latter goal would also be served by the summit, thus the general secretary has practically answered Ronald Reagan and thus it is no longer merely an exaggerated expectation to count on a meeting between the two within a short period of time. The essential thing, however, is what Mikhail Gorbachev called "honest dialogue." This really and rationally shows an intention to meet halfway politically and not just a need for a personal rendezvous.

Instead of this essential thing, the people in Washington listened to the general secretary's concrete proposal concerning the wish to place a moratorium on the deployment of missiles with the same old reflexes of the previous period. According to U.S. analysis, the Soviet conception "is not new," and besides it would preserve "a unilateral advantage". No doubt, Eastern and Western opinions on this point have been fundamentally different, and for a long time, and the "debate on Euromissiles" has centered around this from the start. But Gorbachev did not come up with a precondition. Simultaneously he made a Soviet pledge of responsibility and expected the same gesture from Washington -- of course, with deadlines, and yes, connected with the Netherlands decision on deployment. But all this does not change anything in the value of the Soviet proposal, and if the U.S. Administration finds it compelling it is with good reason. The time has really come, following the escalation in tension, to view great power competition by the steps taken for detente. And if we take into account the fact that the Pentagon has always regarded the NATO deployments as only symbolic, as proof of Western unity and determination, then a freeze on a justified case is far from inconceivable and unilaterally it would not change even the negotiating debate: Gorbachev asked for a sign of good intentions and that positions not be abandoned.

The Reagan administration has won some Pyrrhic victories: It forced new allocations for MX missiles from Congress, and the Belgian deployment ensures the unity of NATO. But in both cases of approval, Congress and the ally have placed their confidence in good intentions in Geneva: They will soon be looking for U.S. diplomacy to meet USSR diplomacy halfway. The congressmen, slightly doubting the sincerity of the administration in the limitation of armaments, did not wish to deprive the administration of its domestic policy home front, and the NATO partners are keeping in line, but they do all this in exchange for the promised agreement. Some partners are already regarding as too hasty the replies given to Gorbachev's gesture; but NATO solidarity is still holding out, merely arguing with Moscow and treating the Soviet proposals with contempt. Presumably, Washington cannot get far. It can complain about deadlines but it also has to take into account the days of grace.

The possibility of which Gorbachev spoke is increasingly plausible. The world has not only become tired of the years of tension but has also become frightened -- in both East and West -- at the unfortunate serious chance of a new arms race. And in this respect there is no equal standard available, no matter how much this worries the leaders in Washington. Even those who earlier accepted the Western arguments and saw unilateral Soviet armament in the second half of the seventies today admit that current trends show Moscow is seeking to calm things down, and is not seeking new rivalry. And Gorbachev's words reflected serious, well-founded Soviet concern: Those who are advertising the space shield are in fact forging a space sword. The administration, in whose domestic camp those who set the tone are openly proclaiming their ambitions for power superiority, can hardly call this suspicion unjustified. Washington must prove a real desire to meet the USSR halfway.

Two years ago almost everyone was talking about "the year of the missiles," as it was then that NATO had to make its decision. According to Gorbachev, this year will decide, if you like, where relations between the two great powers are heading, and what lies ahead for the world as a result: some sort of new detente or a dangerous phase of rearmament and political disillusionment. The stakes are undoubtedly high; therefore perhaps it would be better to call this year the year of the missiles, or rather, of space arms. Is the world going to renounce these arms or the possibilities mentioned by Gorbachev?

It is often said of Reagan that he is a poker player with good nerves who always feels out -- and U.S. domestic policy is no doubt proof of this -- how far he can go and when he must make an indispensable compromise.

If they start deploying new weapons not only in poor Europe but also in the space surrounding us, it would definitely mean a disruption of the world political harmony. No one can demand that the leader of a great power sign an agreement hastily or in a disadvantageous way (anyhow, it is a proven fact that such agreements cannot last in world politics), but we can expect with justification that one of the main players responsible for our destiny should strive for honest dialogue and not unilateral advantages, should seek to come halfway and not a way out through propaganda. Besides, that kind of "victory" is unattainable, and is illusory at best; we would equally share, however, a defeat. That halfway is, at the same time, also another way.

CSO: 5200/3036

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

COMMENTARIES ASSAIL U.S. ATTITUDE AS TALKS RECESS

'Words at Odds with Actions'

PM181510 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 18 Apr 85 First Edition p 1

[Sergey Losev "International Review": "Appeal to Reason"]

[Text] With the start of the Geneva talks U.S. propaganda sharply intensified its secretive efforts in relation to the entire range of questions of nuclear and space armaments in order to distort the real state of affairs at the talks, the USSR's stance, and the meaning and content of its concrete proposals on preventing an arms race in space and stopping it on earth.

In contravention of the accord on the confidentiality of the talks, Washington officials, using the well-oiled machinery of information leaks -- there is little doubt that the administration is the source of the leaks -- are trying to deceive world public opinion. Not happy with this, senior representatives of the administration and the President himself are making statements and giving interviews almost daily which are specifically designed to create an unwarrantedly favorable impression of their position.

In this connection the legitimate question is: How are the Geneva talks, at which a comparatively short break is to be announced on 23 April, actually proceeding?

In conversation with Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives T. O'Neill, CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev noted that the USSR embarked on the new talks with the United States in order to conduct them honestly and earnestly, endeavoring to reach agreements on substantial, real results and a very large reduction in strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range weapons. These goals can be attained only if the U.S. side abandons its provocative plans to transfer the arms race to space, where, under cover of "defensive" weapons, it wants to secure the potential to make a first nuclear strike with impunity. That is why the solution of questions pertaining to halting the nuclear arms race on earth and preventing it in space is a common problem which must be solved in its entirety, as was specified in the January Soviet-U.S. joint statement.

In order to demonstrate even more convincingly its sincerity and goodwill, the USSR has announced that it is unilaterally halting, until November this year, the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspending the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe. As has been reported the Soviet Union has added to this constructive step the proposal, first, to impose a moratorium on the creation, that is, the testing

(including scientific research work) of nuclear strike weapons and their deployment in space, and, second, the freezing of Soviet and U.S. strategic offensive weapons at the present quantitative level, both with regard to the overall quantity of nuclear warheads and with regard to delivery vehicles.

The attitude toward this clear and honest proposal will be an important indication of the U.S. Administration's real intentions and of the authenticity of its declaration about being prepared to reach mutually acceptable accords.

Without any doubt history confirms that the world situation as a whole largely depends on the state of relations between the two great powers who possess the vast majority of the nuclear missile arsenals. It is worth remembering in this connection that in the seventies, when a major advance was achieved in the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments as a result of joint efforts by the USSR and the United States, this made possible the relaxation of international tension and the signing of the Helsinki agreements. The SALT I and SALT II Treaties on Strategic Arms Limitation and the ABM Treaty of indefinite duration on limiting ABM facilities were concluded, and a whole series of other accords was reached.

Not long ago R. Reagan said in an interview for Italian newspapers that "cooperation, accords, and agreements on armaments are based on deeds, not words." This is a perfectly reasonable approach, you might think, but the trouble is that in the first 4 years in power the current U.S. Administration neither concluded nor ratified with the Soviet Union a single agreement in the sphere of nuclear arms limitation and, moreover, it disrupted the entire nuclear arms limitation process.

Official Washington's words are obviously at odds with its actions, and there are plenty of examples of this: the accelerated buildup of all types of U.S. offensive armaments, above all first-strike nuclear weapons, the further inflation of an already swollen military budget, which will reach the unprecedented peacetime figure of \$322 billion in fiscal 1986, and the unceasing deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

The U.S. Administration, and this cannot fail to cause bewilderment, reacted very adversely to the new Soviet initiatives, which have met with approval in many countries. The White House deputy press secretary stressed that the Soviet Union's unilateral imposition of a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and suspension of other retaliatory measures in Europe "will not affect" the plans to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles.

It is characteristic that on the very day the Geneva talks started, a U.S. Congressional subcommittee, under pressure from the White House, allocated appropriations for the production of another 21 MX ICBM's. As Senator M. Hatfield said, a number of congressmen want to make sure "that the Geneva talks are not used as an excuse for giving support to the MX program and other military programs designed to contribute to the creation of a first nuclear strike potential." Senator P. Simon pointed out in this connection that the United States increased its arsenal of independently targeted nuclear warheads from 190 to 2,550 while the SALT I talks were going on and from 2,550 to 6,260 during the SALT II talks. In a letter to U.S. President Reagan the two senators urged "serious consideration of the question of halting further production and deployment of nuclear weapons from the moment the talks start to their conclusion." A moratorium, even a temporary one, "would be a demonstration of courage and common sense."

The political will of both sides is needed to really improve Soviet-American relations and the international situation as a whole. The Soviet Union has that will, and the latest CPSU Central Committee Politburo session confirmed most definitely that the Soviet leadership is seeking to restore relations between the USSR and the United States to the path of normal, mutually advantageous cooperation and mutual respect.

Yet, Washington must be well aware that attempts to disrupt the present strategic military balance and secure military superiority over our country, whether on earth or via space, are bound to fail. Even the authors themselves do not believe the propaganda claims about the allegedly "defensive" nature of the "star wars" program. "From space you can hold the entire world in dread," Colonel J. Lousma, commander of the U.S. space shuttle, said, summing up the aim of Washington's plans.

The U.S. program to create an extensive ABM system with space-based components is essentially aggressive and if it is carried out, the Soviet Union, instead of reducing strategic offensive armaments, would have to sharply increase them and also create new weapons systems which would certainly be able to make holes in the "antimissile shield" and paralyze U.S. efforts to achieve decisive military superiority.

It was noted at the recent conference on arms control problems and Soviet-American relations in Atlanta, Georgia, that the White House's reluctance to abandon its space militarization plans is the "main stumbling block" at the Geneva talks. This block must be removed. Space must be kept as a sphere of cooperation, not as an arena of a destructive arms race.

'Questions and Answers' 19 April

LD200148 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 19 Apr 85

["International Situation: Questions and Answers" program presented by All-Union Radio foreign policy commentator Yevgeniy Kachanov, with TASS political observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin; Vladimir Pasko--not further identified; NOVOSTI political observer Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov; and commentator Igor Charikov]

[Excerpts] [Kachanov] Hello there, esteemed comrades. In opening today's program, I would first like to turn to our mailbag. Peace is the chief prerequisite for the realization of all our grand plans, and so there is nothing surprising in the fact that people have a long regarded peace and socialism as synonymous, notes (Rodion Vasilyevich Sotnikov) from (Khomutovskiy) sovkhos in Orel Oblast. Moscow Technical College teacher (Irina Dorokhova) says that in difficult international circumstances, the socialist countries are again demonstrating their cohesion in pursuing a coordinated policy of opposition to the forces of war.

I have shown TASS political observer Gennadiy Arkadiyevich Shishkin, one of the participants in our program, these and other letters that have arrived in the editorial office. Gennadiy Arkadiyevich, it is doubtless true to say that today, at a time when public opinion in the most diverse countries on all continents strives to exert an active influence on the destinies of peace, practical and constructive steps to strengthen peace assume particular topicality and importance.

[Shishkin] That is precisely why the whole of peace-loving mankind welcome with such warmth the major move that Comrade Gorbachev has announced: the Soviet Union's introduction of a unilateral moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the suspension of the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. This is a considerable act of goodwill on the part of our country. The unilateral Soviet moratorium is to last until this November. What the Soviet Union decides to do after this will depend on whether the United States follows the example we have set, whether or not it halts the deployment of its Pershing and cruise missiles in Europe. In this way, in underpinning its new peaceful proposal with a specific unilateral move, the Soviet Union strives to create a favorable atmosphere for the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. It is common knowledge that the subject matter and objective of the talks were defined beforehand by both the Soviet-U.S. sides, even before the start of the talks. They are: not to begin an arms race in space, to halt the arms race on earth, and to proceed to a radical reduction of nuclear armaments with the final objective of eliminating them altogether. What is needed now is for the accord that has been achieved to be implemented. The importance of the Geneva talks lies in the fact that the direction that the further development not just of Soviet-U.S. relations, but also the situation in the world as a whole will take depends on their outcome. The choice is not great:

[Kachanov] (Anatoliy Grigoriyevich Mikhaylov) from Simferopol, a participant of the Great Patriotic War, asks us to provide him with a detailed explanation of what is meant by star wars, a notion which, as is known, came to existence in connection with the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative of President Reagan. Comrade (Muradov) from Novosibirsk is also interested in this issue. He writes: American officials assert that Reagan's notorious Strategic Defense Initiative serves as a most reliable means to stabilize military balance. What one can say in regard to this subject? Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov, political observer of the NOVOSTI press agency answers.

[Cheporov] Yes, as the Geneva talks have started, Washington began to assert with particular persistence that Reagan's Strategic Defense Initiative had a mission of stabilizing the military balance, creating conditions for elimination of nuclear weapons. U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, in particular, talked exactly about this at the 13 April sitting of the American Society of Newspaper editors. In the same speech, he stressed that the Strategic Defense Initiative is the only course to follow for the United States. However, if the United States is really determined not to violate the principle of stability, balance, first of all, it should not violate the accords already reached. After all, as early as the beginning of the seventies, the United States and the Soviet Union agreed that under the conditions of parity in the strategic offensive forces, obtaining of additional defensive potential by one of the sides is equivalent to obtaining the potential for a pre-emptive nuclear strike. It was precisely this provision that was laid as a basis for the Soviet-U.S. indefinite treaty on antimissile defense which was concluded in 1972. Realization of the star wars program would jeopardize strategic stability, primarily because Washington's plan to militarize space is a means of achieving military superiority. The United States would like to obtain freedom of action for offensive nuclear armaments under the protection of an antimissile space shield from a retaliatory strike. Washington's course on modernization of nuclear first-strike weapons is conclusive proof of that. Recently, under mighty pressure from the White House, the U.S. Congress financed production of 21 more MX intercontinental ballistic missiles. The Pentagon demands confirmation of its orders, which are worth billions, for perfection

of the Trident system, for equipping the strategic B-52 bombers with nuclear cruise missiles, for building new heavy bombers. The military is also trying to obtain new appropriations to continue Pershing and cruise missiles deployment in Western Europe. The deployment is being carried out in strict adherence to the Pentagon's schedule, therefore tension in Western Europe keeps growing. But if the Strategic Defense Initiative, as Washington asserts, would serve stabilization, why then, one can ask, does the United States need to undertake the present spurt in the race of nuclear first-strike weapons? The fact is, however, that the antimissile shield and the nuclear sword are two of the most important sides in the U.S. strategy to obtain military superiority. Already after the start of the Geneva talks, American officials admitted that the wide-scale program of antimissile defense with space-based elements would render any limitations and, it goes without saying, any reductions of the strategic offensive armaments, impossible. Offensive nuclear missile forces, Pentagon boss Weinberger said, will be necessary for the United States during a long time, until the antimissile defense system that is being elaborated at present assumes a real shape. Reagan's space initiative, as we see, is rapidly turning into a stimulus for urging on the arms race, and that is exactly why it is a destabilizing factor.

[Kachanov] To sum up, the United States needs the space shield to protect the U.S. nuclear first-strike weapons. Is that all there is to the content of the star wars strategy?

[Cheporov] The space shield is only one side of the star wars strategy. Another, which is most closely interlinked with the first, involves use of the space weapons against enemy ground installations. These weapons can be used as the defense supplement of an offensive nuclear strike, since it would make it possible to launch nuclear missiles, while the defense would be a reserve in case of a retaliatory strike. Moreover, as specialists believe, THE NEW YORK TIMES wrote, it can be used for strikes from space aimed at such ground targets as aircraft, tankers, power stations, in order to cause fires and inflict damage.

As became known recently, there is a secret Pentagon program entitled Prospective Strategic Missile Systems. In the framework of this program, high-velocity shells are being projected to be fired from space-based electromagnetic guns and aimed at ground targets, as well as optic lasers. The work is not limited to laboratory tests: During a recent test of an MX missile over the Pacific Ocean, 2 of its 10 warheads which followed a trajectory different from the others, were launched precisely in accordance with the Prospective Strategic Missile Systems program. The plan is to equip with maneuvering warheads in the future not only MX, but also the new Midgetman, appropriations for which are doubled in the new Pentagon draft budget. It is necessary, in my opinion, to emphasize that the U.S. militarization of space would not turn out without consequences for the whole human race and for the many countries that would find themselves the target of the U.S. space systems. Shifting the arms race to space could bring about a threat of global nature, a threat that would affect vital interests of the peoples of all countries and continents. If it is not prevented, it can undermine the whole system of international security.

U.S. Lacks 'Political Will'

LD191425 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1340 GMT 19 Apr 85

["Propaganda Trick"--TASS headline]

[Text] [No dateline as received] Soviet peace initiatives aimed at halting the arms race and then reducing stockpiled weapons continue to be actively discussed among broad political and public circles of the world. In the view of many political figures and specialists, the Soviet Union has taken a brave and constructive step, dictated by its striving for honest dialogue and for the creation of favorable conditions for achieving constructive results at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

Officials in the United States perceive the Soviet proposals in a different way. In the last few days, members of the U.S. Administration have presented the matter in their public statements in such a way as to show the Soviet Union allegedly engaging in propaganda through its proposals. It is fitting to recall in this connection that such a method is not a new one. When Washington does not want to agree with the opinion of an opponent the opponent's arguments are related to propaganda, thus giving the arguments a negative content. When it begins to be a matter of the U.S. position, then "glittering generalities" from the arsenal of peace-loving rhetoric accompany talks on the subject.

Let us return to the essence of the matter. In the words of Kenneth Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the Soviet Union "instead of serious talks," has allegedly engaged in a "propaganda approach" since the moratorium it declared "signifies a preservation of the Russian advantage."

If such assertions had been heard from the lips of someone who was unfamiliar with figures and facts and with the problem under consideration, one could pass over them without paying any attention. However the point is that such fabrications pass into the speeches of other figures in the U.S. Administration. Any number of absurdities are set in motion, from assertions that the Soviet Union is attempting to undermine "NATO efforts to strengthen its defense" to accusations that the aim of the USSR is "to freeze the imbalance in Europe." As for Adelman, his position in passing on appropriate recommendations to the U.S. Administration on questions of disarmament and control is far from being a minor one.

It is not worthwhile to look at the figures. They are well known and reflect an immutable fact: There is a parity between the USSR and NATO, an approximate equality in the main types of armaments. This is recorded in Soviet-U.S. documents of the not so distant past and confirmed by the opinions of a number of American representatives as well. The point here is something else. The political will is necessary, first and foremost, to resolve such responsible questions as disarmament. There is not enough of it on the U.S. side, as is evidenced by Adelman's speech.

[Signed] (TASS)

U.S. 'Double-Talk'

LD192253 Moscow World Service in English 2010 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Commentary by Spartak Beglov]

[Text] When President Reagan began to advocate the production of the MX missile carrying 10 charges to deal the first nuclear strike, he nicknamed the weapon a peace-keeper. When the United States Administration began to burn with temptation to adopt a weapon that could hit the earth from space this plan for star wars was sold as a lever to scrap nuclear weapons. When Washington brought Nicaragua to face an ultimatum and demanded \$14 million worth of congressional back-up, the action, tantamount to declaring war on a revolutionary nation, was touted as a peace plan. When the White House team worked out a program for a trip to Western Europe to celebrate the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany in World War II, it felt the best it could do is to lay a presidential wreath at a cemetery of warriors who fought under the banner of nazism, the most man-hating ideology of all times.

More examples could be cited of swearing black is while and of slipping marked cards in a game of politics. International observers note with alarm that American leaders use such methods more often than ever before to supplement their never-ending list of weapons of mass annihilation, from intercontinental, submarine-launched, and cruise missiles to laser and chemical weapons. How can all this be explained? It is a question that has been before us more than once, because it is asked by both Soviet people and representatives of the public in other countries.

We believe the answer is this: The ideological motives that guide the present administration in Washington has coincided with the motives of the behavior of American influential military and industrial groups. The politicians and generals who have been authorized to act on the interests of the United States' military-industrial complex turn the entire problem of nuclear disarmament upside down when they claim that the MX missile is the best lever of success at the Geneva talks, when they advertise a space shield but forge a space sword, and when they promise to scrap nuclear weapons but build them up and try to improve them to surpass the capability already achieved in destroying the whole of civilization many times over.

Absolutely justified in this context are the fears of the partners of the United States, let's say, West European and Japanese, as their foreign policy priorities, just as security priorities and economic interests, are submitted to American priorities more brutally and with a greater ease than ever before. To be more exact, they have to gear to the ideological and political programs of the United States Administration and to meet increasingly the economic and technical requirements of their main partner and at the same time of their main economic competitor.

That is the reason why Washington resorts more often than ever before to the methods towards partners that have been characteristic of home policy manipulations by all American Administrations, promises and threats, political patronage and arms twisting. Fresh evidence is enlisting NATO and Japanese support for the star wars plan. It is in view of the 40th anniversary of the victory over Nazi Germany that a wise and proper point should be made. It is dangerous to pursue the illusion of omnipotence at a time when life demands more than anything else returning to realities and learning to live and cooperate with them.

PRAVDA Review 21 April

PM241242 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Apr 85 Second Edition p 4

[Boris Orekhov "International Review"]

[Excerpts] There are a growing number of people in the world who are concerned at the dangerous development of the international situation and are proposing their own ways and means to improve and normalize it.

There are quite a few such people in the United States. G.R. La Rocque and Eugene Carroll are leaders of the "Defense Information Center," an organization well known in the United States. In their letter to the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, they proposed that a moratorium be proclaimed on all nuclear weapons tests as of 6 August 1985, the 40th anniversary of the dropping of the atom bomb on Hiroshima.

It is well known that the Soviet Union has repeatedly put to the United States and the other nuclear powers a proposal to put an end to all nuclear weapons tests. It has also proposed that a moratorium be proclaimed on all nuclear explosions starting on a mutually agreed date. Our country agrees that 6 August 1985 could be the starting date of the moratorium, as proposed in the La Rocque-Carroll letter. However, in the Soviet Union's opinion, it may be possible -- given a positive attitude by the other nuclear powers -- to proclaim such a moratorium earlier and have it remain in force until the conclusion of a treaty on a total and general ban on nuclear weapons tests. The reply to the letter's writers also confirms our country's readiness for the immediate resumption of the talks on the total banning of nuclear weapons tests and contains a proposal to validate the 1974 and 1976 Soviet-U.S. treaties on the limitation of underground tests of nuclear weapons and on underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, these treaties are still not ratified, for which the Soviet side is not to blame.

Concerned over the recent deterioration of the international situation, people are looking hopefully to Geneva, where the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons are in progress. It was announced there that the first round of talks will end the day after tomorrow.

Our country entered the new Soviet-U.S. talks guided by a sense of lofty responsibility to its own people and other peoples for the cause of peace on earth and fully resolved to conduct talks seriously and honestly in order to achieve real and specific results.

Unfortunately, this cannot be said of our partners in the talks. After all, had there been a sincere desire by the U.S. leadership to agree to the reduction of nuclear arms -- and I repeat, a sincere desire instead of countless demagogical declarations of its love for peace, unsubstantiated by practical deeds -- all the U.S. side would have to do is simply grasp the proposals and actions of the USSR, which has proclaimed that it is unilaterally halting until November of this year the further deployment of its own medium-range missiles and is suspending the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. Instead, in a display of incomprehensible and suspicious haste, the U.S. Administration has straight away proclaimed that the important and constructive Soviet gesture of goodwill is a "propaganda step." This single fact alone is capable of raising the most serious doubts about the U.S. side's sincerity at the Geneva talks, for it is impossible to achieve progress in the cause of disarmament, the cause of improving relations between our countries, without sincerity, without the presence of political will.

Question: Does such will exist in the incumbent U.S. leadership.

Facts indicate that the wishes and aspirations of millions of people today are fundamentally different from the actions of the Washington administration. James Garfield, a former U.S. president, said: "The President of the United States is the last in the world to learn what the people really wish and what they think." It seems as if this sentence, spoken a long time ago, has not lost any of its topicality in our time. Quite the contrary. Is this not indicated by the feverish haste with which the multibillion dollar "star wars" program is acquiring flesh and blood?

All the bourgeois mass news media in the United States are today engaged in propagandizing it. Mercenary scribblers are vying with one another in attempts to prove that the implementation of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" will bring benefits to the U.S. economy and progress to U.S. science and technology. Furthermore, as it is usual in such cases, they are not too fastidious about juggling and falsifying facts. How can we fail to recall at this point A. Briand, one of the figures in the League of Nations of sad memory, who, despite all his political conservatism, remarked sarcastically back in 1930: "The pens that write articles against disarmament are made from the same steel as guns." Today we can only substitute the word "missiles" for "guns."

U.S. SDI Policy Hit

OW241301 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1010 GMT 23 Apr 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Vsevolod Shishkovskiy]

[Text] The delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States participating in the Geneva talks on nuclear and space arms are holding a plenary meeting today which, according to reports, will conclude the first round of this dialogue.

It is still difficult to sum up its results because the talks are confidential. Nevertheless, judging by commentaries of the Western press and some public statements by the U.S. representatives, the U.S. delegation did not demonstrate a desire or interest in constructively solving many questions on the agenda. This particularly concerns the problem of preventing the militarization of space.

As you know, in Washington they do not want to renounce the "star wars" program announced by President Reagan or the attempts to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union. This is precisely how the world's public assesses the negative reaction of the White House to the new Soviet peace proposals aimed at creating favorable conditions for a successful conduct of the Soviet-American dialogue.

The response of official Washington to the USSR proposal, which is irresponsible and fraught with dangerous consequences, the U.S. paper DAILY WORLD writes, shows that the Reagan administration still does not want serious talks or an end to the arms race. The Czechoslovak paper RUDE PRAVO also points this out in its commentary. Such a negative reaction to the Soviet initiatives, it writes, convinces us that the main thing for Reagan is to win time in order to deploy the largest number of U.S. missiles in Western Europe and undertake new steps aimed at preparing for "star wars."

This approach of the present U.S. Administration to solving major problems of the day evokes sharp protests in many countries. In the United States itself, mass demonstrations are continuing for the third day and their participants are resolutely condemning Washington's dangerous foreign policy course. This course is reflected not only in the U.S. approach to the Soviet-American dialogue in Geneva, it can also be seen in Washington's policy in the Middle East, southern Africa, and particularly clearly in Central America, where the United States has unleashed an undeclared war against Nicaragua.

Space, Nuclear 'Interrelationship'

LD242326 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] As we have already reported, the first round of Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons has ended in Geneva. It has been agreed that the next round will start on 30 May. For an up-to-date news commentary here is our political observer Aleksandr Zholkver at the microphone:

[Zholkver] There is time to sum up the results of the first stage of the talks and to outline their future course; I remind you in this connection of what the subject and aims of the present talks are.

As was formulated in the joint Soviet-U.S. statement, published after Andrey Andreyevich Gromyko's January meeting with U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, the subject of the talks covers questions concerning space and nuclear armaments, and all these questions were to be examined and solved in their interrelationship. The aim of the talks has been declared as drawing up effective accords aimed at preventing an arms race in space and stopping the arms race on earth.

What was the position of both sides during the 1 and 1/2 months of the Geneva talks? Let us start from the fact that Washington is completely refusing to discuss the question of not spreading the arms race to space. What is more, at the very same time, tests of space-based weapons were carried out in the United States and the United States continued to build up its nuclear armaments. Exactly during the weeks that the talks took place in Geneva, Washington made decisions about producing a new batch of MX intercontinental missiles and continued deploying Pershings and cruise missiles in Western Europe, including now in Belgium as well. All this, of course, gives grounds to assume that Washington is not steering a course toward an accord with the Soviet Union. Certain circles in the United States are still hoping to achieve military superiority, but the Soviet Union has not set and is not setting itself such an aim. On the contrary, our country has also of late repeatedly confirmed its goodwill. Thus, we have proposed to introduce a moratorium on the creation of nuclear weapons and to freeze strategic nuclear arsenals for the entire period of the talks. Moreover, the USSR unilaterally declared a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and on the buildup of other countermeasures in Europe.

Yes, the arms race and negotiations are incompatible. For its part, the Soviet Union, as Comrade Gorbachev noted in his report at the Central Committee plenum, will work persistently in Geneva for concrete, mutually acceptable agreements which would make it possible not only to end the arms race but also to advance the cause of disarmament.

NATO Sticking to 1983 Stance

LD242343 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1710 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Commentary by TASS observer Leonid Ponomarev]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Apr (TASS) -- The U.S. Administration and its NATO allies have once again adopted a negative position in response to the latest Soviet initiatives in the field of nuclear arms limitation. Speaking on 23 April on behalf of the NATO Special Consultative Group on Questions of Nuclear Arms Control, its chairman Burt, the U.S. assistant state secretary for European and Canadian affairs, declared the Soviet position for reaching agreement on medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe "unacceptable." What is at issue here? In early April this year the Soviet Union put forward a proposal that since Soviet-American talks on arms reduction were being held in Geneva, it would be advisable to halt the buildup in armaments for at least the whole period of these talks. Both sides, the Soviet Union and the United States, would announce a moratorium on the creation of space weapons and freeze their strategic nuclear arsenals.

At the same time, the deployment of American medium-range missiles in Europe as well as the buildup of Soviet countermeasures should be halted. In pursuing this line, the Soviet Union had already unilaterally announced a moratorium on the deployment of medium-range missiles and the buildup of other countermeasures in Europe.

It would seem that Washington would react to this constructive Soviet proposal with a similar positive step, but the aims of the U.S. Administration are obviously quite different. The customary "no" followed in reply to this Soviet initiative, and in order to camouflage their unseemly position, U.S. representatives have once again resorted to crude distortions of the real correlation of the nuclear means of the USSR and NATO in Europe, claiming that it is the Soviet Union which has an eight to one superiority in medium-range nuclear warheads. Such fantastic "calculations" by American politicians have been made before; they have simply not taken into account their own forward-based facilities in Europe, their allies' nuclear weapons, and so on. This approach by Washington to the evaluation of the correlation of forces shows that distortion of and juggling with the facts have become established practice and been elevated to the level of state policy. The facts are these: Over a number of years before the beginning of the deployment of the American Pershing II and cruise missiles in Europe in December 1983, the number of the USSR's and NATO's medium-range nuclear means was approximately the same, about 1,000 on each side. By deploying its medium-range nuclear missiles on the territory of Western Europe, the U.S. Administration started to acutely infringe on the approximate balance of forces, which led to countermeasures by the Soviet Union.

Washington and its NATO allies are now deliberately complicating this issue in order to cover up their reluctance to halt the buildup of nuclear missiles in Europe and reach an accord on a reduction in medium-range nuclear armaments in Europe. This question, as is known, is an integral part of the accord reached this January between the USSR and the United States to discuss in an interrelated way the prevention of the arms race in outer space, the reduction of strategic nuclear armaments, and the reduction of medium-range nuclear armaments.

Burt's statement shows that the United States and its NATO allies are not merely striving to wreck this accord but are sticking to their old positions which led in November 1983 to the break-off of the Geneva talks on nuclear arms limitation in Europe. This is precisely how one may assess the fact that Washington is resorting to imaginary figures on the numbers of Soviet missiles and warheads and is demanding what amounts to the USSR's unilateral disarmament in the face of a continuing buildup of American medium-range nuclear missiles. At the same time, U.S. representatives are again casting aside the basic principle of equality and equal security of the sides, which the Soviet Union will never renounce.

U.S. 'Obstructionist' Conduct

LD240759 Moscow TASS in English 0750 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva, April 24, TASS--By TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev:

The first round of Soviet-American talks on nuclear and space armaments, held in Geneva from March 12, ended on April 23. The agreement on the subject and objectives of the talks, reached by the foreign ministers of the two countries at their meeting in January this year, was universally welcomed worldwide. Representatives of political and public circles in various countries positively assessed both the fact of the beginning of a new dialogue between the countries who are chiefly responsible for the fate of the world, and its aim -- that of working out effective accords directed at preventing an arms race in outer space and terminating it on earth, at limiting and reducing nuclear arms, and, ultimately, at fully eliminating them.

The Soviet side declared from the very beginning that it will firmly stick to the agreement and conduct the dialogue in a business-like, constructive way, will press for effective solutions while observing the principle of equality and equal security.

In turn, the American delegation also pledges to do its utmost to look for constructive and businesslike steps leading to peace and security. Its conduct, however, during the past six weeks, according to information that filtered into the Western press, and, primarily the entire course of the developments during that time, raise doubts as to the sincerity of these pledges. The American side's conduct, as news analysts observe, gives grounds for stating that Washington is pursuing other aims than reaching an accord with the Soviet Union.

It refuses altogether to discuss the issue of preventing the spread of the arms race into outer space simultaneously with the question of limiting and reducing nuclear armaments.

As a matter of fact, having agreed to the talks covering the entire complex of questions concerning nuclear and space arms -- strategic and medium-range -- the questions that are to be considered and resolved in their interrelationship, the United States failed to make a single step, a single gesture that would corroborate the seriousness of its intentions. On the contrary, in the field of strategic armaments, it stepped up the race of offensive strategic weapons, specifically the ballistic missile MX. The deployment of medium-range missiles continued in Western Europe. Fresh efforts were applied to prepare the implementation of President Ronald Reagan's so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative", dubbed a "star wars" programme.

Washington's emissaries worked hard to impose it on NATO partners, while in Geneva, the American delegation, wrote Swiss newspapers, praised the large-scale anti-missile defence system with space-based elements rather than discussed ways of preventing the militarization of outer space.

Just as characteristic is Washington's negative reaction to new Soviet peace initiatives directly related to the Geneva talks: a nuclear freeze, termination of the further deployment of missiles.

This proposal, however, as well as the USSR's announcement of the introduction of a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles in Europe till November this year were dismissed by the White House as "propaganda" that is of no interest whatsoever.

What then is of interest? Unbiased observers, raising the question, simultaneously ask what interest does the United States seek at the talks? Does it not regard them as a handy screen that makes it easier to prepare and carry out a new giant spiral in the arms race with a view to gaining domineering positions in the world, above all in the military sphere?

The United States sticks to a similarly obstructionist line at the other forum currently under way in Geneva -- the disarmament conference which ended on the same day its regular session without reaching essential results. Disregarding world public opinion, recorded in numerous resolutions of the U.N. General Assembly, and the demands by the majority of conferees, the United States and its NATO partners have for several years blocked the discussion at the conference of such major problems as total termination of nuclear weapon tests, prohibition of chemical weapons, a comprehensive disarmament programme, prevention of nuclear war, and other issues.

On the year of the 40th anniversary of the great victory over fascism and the formation of the United Nations Organization, the peoples of the world have the right to demand that this year become the year of the victory over the threat of nuclear war.

CSO: 5200/1120

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

ZIMYANIN DISCUSSES INF, SDI DURING VISITS TO FRG

Delegation Members Listed

LD150900 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0800 GMT 15 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet headed by Comrade Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet and Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has left Moscow today for the FRG at the invitation of the FRG Bundestag. The delegation comprises deputies Zamyatin, Vedernikov, Gil, and Glebov. At the airport, the delegation was seen off by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Comrades Tolkunov and Voss, chairmen of the Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade Menteshashvili, secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Stukalin and Shaura, deputies of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrades Vysokin and Mogilevets, heads of departments of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and other officials. The seeing-off party included Joachim von Arnim, FRG charge d'affaires in the USSR.

Meeting With Kohl

LD161654 Moscow TASS in English 1624 GMT 16 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 16 TASS -- Head of the delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, has met today with Helmut Kohl, FRG federal chancellor.

Views have been exchanged on a number of topical international issues and on issues pertaining to bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG. The Soviet side has stressed the paramount significance of the task of strengthening international security, putting an end to the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space. The attention of the federal chancellor has been drawn to the new Soviet peace initiatives, which were put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in an interview with editor of the newspaper PRAVDA.

In this connection, Mikhail Zimyanin has pointed out that the unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and a halt to other counter-measures in Europe is an important constructive goodwill gesture aimed at creating the most favourable conditions for reaching agreements at the Soviet-American talks on space and nuclear weapons. The reaction of the FRG Government to the Soviet proposals will be an indicator of its true attitude to curbing the arms race.

Helmut Kohl has said that the FRG Government favours a lessening of international tensions, the development of West-East political dialogue and wishes success to the Soviet-American talks in Geneva. At the same time the chancellor has set forth the known viewpoint of the NATO countries on questions of the nuclear arms.

Both sides have pointed out that there are possibilities for a positive development of relations between the USSR and the FRG on the basis of the Moscow Treaty.

Talks With Genscher

LD170823 Moscow TASS in English 0738 GMT 17 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn April 17 TASS -- Mikhail Zimyanin, leader of a delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet, has had a conversation here with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice federal chancellor and minister of foreign affairs of West Germany.

In the course of their exchange of opinions the sides touched upon different aspects of the present-day international situation and the situation in Europe. The Soviet side stressed that, in view of the latest proposals of the Soviet Union, the need to halt the deployments of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in a number of West European countries, including West Germany, was becoming even more imperative.

The sides also noted the importance of ensuring results at the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva and of improving East-West relations as a whole.

Zimyanin Addresses Reception

LD181455 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1322 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Excerpt] Bonn, 18 Apr (TASS)--Philipp Jenninger, president of the FRG Bundestag, gave a reception in honor of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation. Speaking at the reception Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of the Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said:

Permit me on behalf of our delegation to thank the leadership of the Bundestag and the parliamentary group for links with the USSR Supreme Soviet, for the invitation to visit your country, and for the attention and hospitality accorded us.

It is well known that parliaments have a high level of responsibility not only for what happens within a country but also for the foreign policy of their states.

An exchange of views, and participation with a view to making one's contribution, whether acting jointly or in parallel, to both improving the current international situation and continuing to develop mutually advantageous cooperation between the Soviet Union and the FRG, seems to us to be useful.

Like you, we see, and this is quite obvious, that mankind is now experiencing a crucial stage in its development: Either constructive solutions and effective means to consolidate international security will be found, or events will lead along a path of even greater increased danger of war. Man's prime right, that of life, is currently under

question. Millions of people on all continents are fighting for this right and are living in the hope that it will be possible to avert the threat of nuclear war, to end and reverse the arms race, and to create a situation in the world in which it would be possible not to experience fear of tomorrow.

The efforts of parliaments and governments of all states -- large, medium, and small -- ought to be directed toward solving this task. Each of them can and ought to make its own contribution to the cause of consolidating peace and reducing the threat of war.

The experience of history shows that "peace on the basis of force" is a policy which is dangerous and without prospects. This has also been confirmed quite clearly by the development of recent events on the European Continent, so many words were wasted in the West to prove that the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in a number of NATO countries, including on FRG territory, would allegedly strengthen security and stability in Europe.

Today people can see that the situation in Europe is only deteriorating as the deployment of U.S. first-strike missiles proceeds. The threat to the peaceful life of the Soviet people and its allies has increased, but the peoples of other European countries, including the FRG, in which the U.S. weapons are being installed, can hardly feel themselves to be more secure.

Unfortunately, far from everybody has understood this. Not everybody is prepared to draw the necessary lessons. Furthermore, one now has to deal with an increasingly acute and complex situation since, in addition to the deployment of medium-range missiles in Western Europe, the United States now intends to start an arms race in space. Initially, many West European politicians did not agree with the U.S. idea of "star wars," but subsequently, under pressure from Washington, they began to change their position on this question. One gets the impression that the United States has almost given its allies an ultimatum to take part in implementing its highly dangerous plans for the militarization of space, but attempts to impose U.S. wishes will not bring peace to the world.

Washington is resorting to cunning tricks to disguise the true nature of its dangerous plans. It declares, in particular, that its plans merely involve "defensive" measures, designed to render unnecessary the ballistic nuclear missiles, which, in spite of that, the United States itself continues to manufacture and improve. In this respect it is sufficient to recall the decision on construction of further MX missiles, which was approved recently by the U.S. Congress. Furthermore, there is no doubt that space weapon systems can also be used as offensive weapons.

To put it succinctly, the sense of the words of the apologists of "star wars" consists in concealing the terrible truth, the truth that by deploying space combat systems the United States wants to ensure for itself, just in case, the possibility of delivering the first nuclear strike and, after taking shelter behind a "space shield," avoid revenge from the victim of the nuclear aggression.

In other words, the "systems of antimissile defense with space-based elements" are in essence planned as part of an aggressive, offensive, and by no means defensive potential. It is not difficult to imagine the consequences the appearance of these systems would entail: The open-ended Soviet-U.S. treaty on the limitation of antimissile defense systems, and a number of other international agreements, would be violated and the arms race, above all the nuclear one, would take on a genuinely uncontrollable, global character.

The March CPSU Central Committee Extraordinary Plenum confirmed the continuity of Soviet foreign policy. Speaking at the plenum, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that, in its relations with the capitalist states, the Soviet Union will firmly pursue the Leninist policy of peace and peaceful coexistence. We shall respond to goodwill with goodwill and to trust with trust. In a discussion with Federal Chancellor Kohl in Moscow, M.S. Gorbachev noted that this particularly concerns Soviet-FRG relations. We advocate building up all the positive things which connect our countries and unite our peoples, and overcoming the difficulties which have arisen in the past few years.

During the years of detente the first tangible steps were taken, aimed at curbing the arms race, lessening the danger of nuclear war, and lowering the level of military confrontation between East and West while strictly observing the principle of equality and equal security. Unfortunately, this process, beneficial to all mankind, stopped at the beginning of the 1980's.

The threat of nuclear war again began to increase, an extremely dangerous turn in international developments. The main reason for this, it is our firm conviction, confirmed by concrete facts, has been the latest attempt by those circles which determine policy and strategy in the Western system of alliances, to change the balance of forces in their favor and having repudiated the principle of equality and uniform security, to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies. Having set itself such a task, Washington continues to step up the arms race, both nuclear and conventional. The plans for deploying new first-strike nuclear missile weapons in some European countries of NATO, including the FRG, are being implemented.

Despite what was said and continues to be said in leading circles of the United States, the appearance of this U.S. weapon in Western Europe led to an increased rather than a reduced level of security there, and in your country as well. In your country they say that the Pershing II's were allegedly installed to counterbalance Soviet SS-20 missiles, but our missiles are merely balancing the U.S. medium-range systems which threaten us and have long been sited in our country, and on Europe's shores, aimed at the Soviet Union.

On more than one occasion we have proposed freezing Europe from nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, but the United States is not in favor of this. Quite recently we again demonstrated our goodwill: M.S. Gorbachev announced that the Soviet Union will introduce a moratorium on the deployment of its own medium-range missiles until November this year and suspend [incomplete sentence as received]

Talk about only scientific-research work being concerned, in which Europe will join in, in order "not to lag behind," cannot mislead us either. Surely such work did not precede the emergence of atomic and hydrogen weapons? Who can believe that the many billions of dollars which are now being allocated to this "research" will then be blown to the winds? As far as calculations on joining in with leading American technology are concerned they, in our view, are utterly groundless and will lead to even greater dependence on the United States.

The road to creating strike space systems must be closed today, and firmly closed. It is precisely towards this that the efforts of the Soviet Union at the Soviet-U.S. talks on space and nuclear weapons in Geneva are primarily directed. It goes without saying that nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range, must not be forgotten

either. The Soviet side is ready to sharply reduce these according to the principle of equality and equal security, but an agreement on this must be simultaneous and proceed from the recognition of the interconnection between all three branches of the talks. I would here like to draw your attention to the recent proposals by the Soviet Union, aimed at assisting progress in Geneva. We proceed from a simple and irrefutable truth: If one has sat down at the table to reach an agreement on arms reduction, then one must at least not increase them. That is why we are proposing that during the whole period of the talks the USSR and the United States should introduce a moratorium on creating, including scientific-research work, testing, and deploying strike space systems and should freeze their strategic offensive weapons. At the same time, the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe and, correspondingly, the increase in Soviet countermeasures should be stopped.

We voiced our intentions regarding the talks honestly and openly, we are not hoping to gain any kind of unilateral advantages to the detriment of the United States or other NATO countries, and we are against the Geneva talks turning into a screen to conceal a further arms race. Testimony to this is the moratorium introduced unilaterally by us until November this year on the deployment of our medium-range missiles and on implementing other countermeasures in Europe.

The experience of the 1970's showed convincingly that we can, and know how to, cooperate for the good of the peoples of our countries, in the interests of European and universal peace. This conclusion is all the more topical today in the conditions of aggravated international tension. This is why we say that the potential for cooperation and trust which was accumulated during those years must be guarded, and that we must act together so that the peoples of our countries come together on the path of strengthening mutual understanding and goodneighborliness. Questions of security now have and have had fundamental significance in this by virtue of the objective requirements of life itself: They are the determining factor of our mutual relations.

SDI Discussed

LD182116 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The visit to the FRG by a USSR Supreme Soviet delegation led by Comrade Zimyanin, is continuing. Our correspondent Viktor Lgazunov reports:

This morning, the members of the Soviet delegation led by Comrade Zimyanin visited Bonn's Duisdorf cemetery and laid a wreath at the monument to Soviet citizens who lost their lives in the struggle against fascism. The problem of preserving peace was the main topic for discussion at meetings and talks the members of the Soviet delegation had in Bonn. The overriding importance of halting the arms race on earth and of preventing it in space was emphasized in talks with representatives of the government and of parliamentary factions alike.

In this connection, attention was drawn to the new Soviet peace initiatives. It must be said that this initiative was met with interest also in the FRG's parliamentary circles. The unilateral moratorium on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and the suspension of other countermeasures in Europe have been welcomed in opposition circles as a constructive gesture of goodwill.

The Soviet delegation attended the Bundestag's plenary session today. The deputies greeted the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation members with applause. At today's session,

Chancellor Kohl delivered a government statement on the United States' so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, known as the star wars program. The chancellor defended this program and reaffirmed the agreement in principle for the FRG's participation in that program. This position of the government evoked sharp criticism on the part of the parliamentary opposition which views the implementation of the U.S. program of space arms as a serious threat to peace.

Zimyanin Addresses Bundestag Deputies

PM221411 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 19 Apr 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Meeting With FRG Parliamentarians"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 13 Apr--A USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by CPSU Central Committee Secretary M. V. Zimyanin met here yesterday with members of the FRG Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission. The delegation was welcomed by W. Marx (Christian Democratic Union), commission chairman and Bundestag deputy. The parliamentarians exchanged opinions on a number of topical foreign policy questions. The discussion focused on problems of disarmament. Main attention was devoted to questions of limiting and reducing nuclear missiles and preventing the militarization of outer space. Questions of USSR-FRG relations were also touched on during the exchange of opinions.

The meeting with members of the Bundestag Foreign Affairs Commission was addressed by M. V. Zimyanin. He said: I should like to thank you on behalf of the USSR Supreme Soviet for your invitation to visit the FRG and hold conversations and meetings on topical questions concerning the present international situation and Soviet-FRG relations.

The first tangible steps directed toward curbing the arms race, reducing the danger of nuclear war, and lowering the level of East-West military confrontation by strict observance of the principle of equality and identical security were taken during the years of detente. Unfortunately, this process, which benefited the whole of mankind, had ended by the beginning of the eighties. The threat of nuclear war has again begun to grow. This represents an extremely dangerous turn in international development. The main reason for this, it is our firm conviction -- and a conviction backed up by concrete facts -- was the new attempt by the circles that shape the policy and strategy in the Western system of alliances to change the correlation of forces in their favor and to seek to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and its allies by abandoning the principle of equality and identical security. With this goal in mind, Washington is continuing to crank up both the nuclear and conventional arms race. And plans to deploy new first-strike nuclear missiles in some European NATO countries, including the FRG, are being implemented.

Despite what leading U.S. circles have been and still are saying, the appearance of this U.S. weaponry in Western Europe has not increased, but reduced the level of security in Western Europe, including your country. People here say that the Pershing II's have been installed as a counterweight to the Soviet SS-20 missiles. However, our missiles merely balance out the U.S. medium-range systems threatening us that were sited on your land and around the shores of Europe long ago and are targeted against the Soviet Union.

We have repeatedly proposed that Europe be rid of nuclear weapons, both medium-range and tactical, but the United States rejects this. We demonstrated our good will quite recently again when M.S. Gorbachev stated that until next November, the Soviet Union is imposing a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and is halting the implementation of other countermeasures in Europe. It would seem that the most natural thing for the United States and NATO to do in response to this unilateral Soviet initiative would be, in turn, to halt the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Europe. But, judging by the initial negative reaction, the United States is not prepared to do that either. It is continuing to fill Europe with nuclear weapons in an attempt to achieve unilateral advantages over the Soviet Union and the Warsaw Pact countries at any price. That, after all, is the point of NATO's "two-track" decision, no matter what other interpretation they try to place on it. Under no circumstances will the Soviet Union allow the military equilibrium to be upset. Potential aggressors should remember that any encroachment on the security of our country and its allies will meet with a crushing retaliatory blow.

I should like to emphasize that the Soviet Union, a power located on two continents but at the same time with a destiny historically linked with Europe, is fully aware of its lofty responsibility for mankind's present and future and for the consolidation of peace on our continent.

The best proof of that is provided by the Soviet initiative on renewing a dialogue with the United States on arms limitation and reduction on a fundamentally new basis. This initiative met with approval throughout the world, including the FRG.

The new USSR-U.S. talks that have begun in Geneva on the whole range of questions concerned with space and nuclear arms have their ultimate aim of achieving the universal and complete elimination of nuclear weapons. A major step toward achieving that goal would be to use the principle of equality and identical security as the basis for a strategic balance, all of whose elements, including the medium-range nuclear missiles, which are of particular concern to the FRG, are indissolubly linked with one another. The question of preventing the arms race from being transferred to space acquires decisive significance in that regard. The militarization of space would not only mean the end of the nuclear arms limitation and reduction process, but would also serve to promote the arms race in all directions, and the arms race would enter a qualitatively new phase in which uncontrollable processes would begin. And no U.S. attempts to portray its new and extremely dangerous plans for space as defensive will fool us or any other forces interested in peace.

Therefore, I shall not hide the fact that the basis with which the FRG declared its readiness to cooperate with the United States in elaborating the "star wars" program is a cause for surprise and concern. This readiness was confirmed in FRG Chancellor H. Kohl's speech in the Bundestag today. The sinister militarization of space, as we know, has aroused alarm in a number of West European countries, which rightly believe that it will destabilize the situation on our continent. It is the opinion of some FRG figures that West Germany's scientists need to take part in the scientific research work involved in creating the "space-based ABM defense" system if they are to gain access to advanced U.S. technology. As life itself shows, such schemes are illusory, whereas for the FRG the prospect of even greater dependence on the United States is quite real. This is not to mention the fact that there is no clear boundary between the scientific research stage and the realization of the militarization of space.

The United States even claims that the creation of space weapons can rid the world of nuclear weapons. This is deception. The appearance of nuclear weapons in the past did not eliminate conventional weapons, but merely engendered an accelerated race in those

and other kinds of weapons. In precisely the same way, the creation of space weapons will intensify the arms race in all spheres. Progress at the Geneva talks primarily depends on whether both sides adhere to all sections of the accord that has been reached on the object and aims of the talks. The Soviet Union, for its part, is doing and will continue to do everything in its power to ensure the success of the Geneva talks and achieve rational compromises while steadfastly observing the principle of equality and identical security. With these aims in mind, as you know, we proposed that for the duration of the talks, the USSR and the United States impose a moratorium on the creation -- including scientific research work -- and the testing and deployment of space strike armaments and freeze their strategic offensive armaments. At the same time, the deployment of the U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe would be halted, as would the stepping up of our retaliatory measures.

I would like to draw the attention of the FRG political circles and public to certain other major Soviet initiatives whose constructive discussion could greatly promote the success of the USSR-U.S. talks in Geneva. They include, above all, the rejection by the nuclear powers -- following the Soviet Union's example -- of the first use of nuclear weapons, the freezing of nuclear arsenals, and the complete banning of all nuclear tests.

Those Soviet initiatives are an inalienable part of our course aimed at curbing the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear war.

We are doing our utmost to achieve a fundamental improvement in the entire international situation, and in this matter are prepared to cooperate with all states that really work toward consolidating the foundations of peace. I would like to express the hope that both the Federal Government and all the political parties represented in the Bundestag will seek ways to promote the success of the Geneva talks and the progress of the disarmament policy in all its spheres, taking advantage of the considerable influence that the Federal Republic enjoys in the Western alliance system to do so.

Permit me to address the prospects for bilateral relations between the USSR and the FRG. Our delegation's visit to the FRG is confirmation that the course toward the constructive development of Soviet-West German relations is a long-term, constant factor in Soviet foreign policy.

Bonn News Conference

PM220931 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Apr 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Press Conference"]

[Excerpts] Bonn, 19 Apr (TASS)--A press conference of the USSR Supreme Soviet delegation visiting here at the invitation of the FRG's Bundestag was held today. The journalists accredited in Bonn were addressed by Mikhail Zimyanin, the leader of the delegation.

The conversations that the members of the delegation had during the visit to the FRG concerned a wide range of questions. In a number of points, the opinions coincided or were close. However, there are certainly many questions on which our opinions and the opinions of our interlocutors diverge, and diverge considerably.

To my mind, two problems should be singled out from among the problems discussed -- the curbing of the arms race, and disarmament, and bilateral relations.

With the utmost frankness we pointed to the danger, also for your country, that comes from the continuing deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles, aimed at the USSR and its allies, on the territory of a number of West European countries, including the FRG.

In this context we drew the attention of our counterparts to the latest major peace initiative of the Soviet Union, the moratorium [moratoriy] announced by Mikhail Gorbachev on the deployment of Soviet medium-range missiles and the suspension of the Soviet Union's implementation of other countermeasures in Europe.

Prevention of extending the arms race into space plays the decisive role in the complex of questions discussed at the new Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva. Space militarization would lead to the collapse of the process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and, moreover, spur on the arms race in every area. The arms race would be given a qualitatively new dimension and uncontrollable processes would set in. No attempt of the United States to pass off its extremely dangerous space plans as defensive can mislead either us or other forces with an interest in stronger peace and security.

We directly stated that the haste with which the West German leadership voiced readiness for cooperation with the United States in pursuing the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" caused amazement and concern. It seems that some figures do not see or would not like to see that the impending space militarization would destabilize the situation on the European Continent as well. They come up with the far-fetched argument that West Germany's participation in work to develop "space antimissile defenses" is necessary to gain access to advanced U.S. technology. Practice shows that these calculations are illusory. However, the prospect of becoming even more dependent on the United States and thus committing an irreparable mistake is quite realistic.

Mikhail Zimyanin and other delegation members subsequently answered numerous questions from journalists.

Delegation Departs

LD211353 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 CMT 21 Apr 85

[Text] A delegation of the USSR Supreme Soviet led by Mikhail Zimyanin, deputy chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which has been in the FRG at the invitation of the Bundestag, today left Bonn for Moscow. The delegation included USSR Supreme Soviet Deputies Zamyatin, Vedernikov, and Glebov.

CSO: 5200/1109

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

KARPOV MEETS WITH WPC DELEGATION IN GENEVA

LD231006 Moscow TASS in English 0922 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva, April 23, TASS--The World Peace Council (WPC) considers a continuation of the arms race to be inadmissible and running counter to the objectives and spirit of the Soviet-American talks on nuclear and outer space weapons. The WPC demands that a moratorium be immediately introduced on developing outer space weapons, that the testing, production and deployment of medium-range weapons in Europe be frozen, and the strategic nuclear arsenals be essentially reduced, as a step on the way to their total scrapping.

These demands are contained in a declaration turned over by a WPC delegation to the participants in the Geneva talks. Addressing a meeting today with representatives of the WPC, Viktor Karpov, head of the USSR delegation, set forth the Soviet Union's principled approach to the talks, whose aim is to outline effective measures directed at preventing the arms race in outer space and ending it on earth, bearing in mind, as the ultimate goal, the scrapping of nuclear weapons totally and everywhere.

Addressing newsmen in the Palace of Nations, Romesh Chandra, WPC president, pointed out that the Soviet Union had unilaterally introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles till November this year and announced a suspension of other counter-measures in Europe, while the USA had not responded to this initiative. The WPC president stressed that the peace champions in all countries should redouble efforts so that mankind's hope for getting rid of the threat of nuclear catastrophe should come true.

CSO: 5200/1116

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

REPORTS ON COMPLETION OF MARCH-APRIL SESSION

Space Arms Group 19 April

LD191133 Moscow TASS in English 1127 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva, April 19, TASS--A meeting of the group on space arms has been held here today within the framework of the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space arms.

Space Arms Group 22 April

LD221139 Moscow TASS in English 1125 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva, April 22, TASS--A group on space weapons has met here today at the Soviet-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons

First Round Ends

LD230447 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0407 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] The first round of the Soviet-American negotiations on nuclear and space weapons ends in Geneva today. In connection with this, I should like to recall that both the USSR and the United States of America defined quite precisely the main aim of these negotiations, which began on 12 March this year: namely, not to start an arms race in space, halt it on earth, and start making a radical reduction in nuclear weapons, with the ultimate aim of wholly eliminating them. Unfortunately, the results of the first round bring us to the conclusion that only the Soviet side is approaching the discussion of the agenda in a businesslike manner in Geneva. Here is what Gennadiy Vedenyapin, our correspondent in Switzerland, reports:

[Vedenyapin] The last 6 weeks of the first round have not at all strengthened belief in Washington's intentions to work to achieve genuinely constructive, businesslike, and effective solutions. On the contrary, during this time the White House has attempted to get allocations for the MX missiles, deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe has continued, and a program to develop space weapons systems is being implemented in the United States.

However, as the Soviet side has repeatedly emphasized, the reaching of an accord within the framework of these undoubtedly complex negotiations is possible. This requires good political will, readiness for honest compromise, and, of course, the aspiration to consistently adhere to all elements of the accord reached in respect of the subject and aims of the Geneva dialogue between the USSR and United States.

Talks To Resume 30 May

LD231211 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Geneva, April 23, TASS--Soviet and U.S. delegations held a full-scale meeting today, which concluded the first round of talks on nuclear and space arms. The opening date for the next round of the talks was set for May 30, 1985.

CSO: 5200/1119

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

SUNDIC COMMENTS ON PROGRESS IN GENEVA NEGOTIATIONS

LD241528 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] A commentary on the conclusion of the first round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations. The conviction is growing in the world that Reagan and Gorbachev will meet during the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly. This commentary is by Milika Sundic.

The first round of Soviet-U.S. negotiations on reducing and limiting nuclear missile weapons and on demilitarizing space has ended in Geneva. The two parties have agreed to resume the talks on 30 May. No statement has been issued on the way the negotiations have been going so far, but if one is to judge by the behavior of the two superpowers since 12 March, when the Geneva negotiations began, one could assume that no serious progress has been made.

The U.S. insisted on limiting missile nuclear weapons, thinking mainly of the USSR, which in U.S. evaluations has an advantage in this respect, while the USSR asked U.S. negotiators to focus attention first and foremost on preventing militarization of space.

The only comment, albeit an incomplete one, on the month and a half of negotiations in Geneva has come from Moscow. It was stated by Mikhail Gorbachev during his speech yesterday at the CPSU Central Committee Plenum that one could not infer from the present course of Geneva negotiations that the United States wants a comprehensive and mutually acceptable agreement on reduction and limitation of nuclear missile weapons and on demilitarization of space. However, the first that without any difficulties the two delegations have come to an arrangement about the new meeting leads one to infer that the problem they are discussing has only been mentioned, which in turn means that one will only later be able to refer to progress in negotiations, depending on the general state of Soviet-U.S. relations and on the relations between the two military alliances. What is happening is that it is already certain that Mikhail Gorbachev will attend the jubilee session of the UN General Assembly; on that occasion he will probably have a meeting with President Reagan, but it is not known at the moment whether this will be a real summit or merely a passing encounter. U.S. interest in the Gorbachev-Reagan meeting seems to have diminished a little, although the two leaders maintain a correspondence that admittedly little is known about, but that both sides claim will be continued.

It is believed that Gorbachev will soon reply to Reagan's second message; following that, probably a little more will become known about the prospects for their meeting. True, a fresh and quite sharp clash occurred the other day between Moscow and Washington and the cause was Reagan's accusation that the USSR is using Nicaragua to meddle in the internal affairs of Central American countries. The reply from Moscow was categorical and used expressions not heard recently. This only goes to show how vulnerable U.S.-Soviet relations are, and the extent of efforts required for these relations to be improved on both sides.

True, there is still time for that to happen, but it all depends on what could occur in the meantime along the Moscow-Washington line. Reagan's decision during his forthcoming visit to Europe to lay a wreath at the cemetery of German soldiers obviously is not to the advantage of understanding between the two countries. On the other hand, one should wait to see what will be heard about the elections between the two blocs during the forthcoming session of the Warsaw Pact Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw. In addition to the validity of the existing alliance being extended during that session, the leaders of the Warsaw Pact will probably set out their views on relations with the other military bloc which, as in the past, will indicate the direction of the actions of the so-called socialist community of nations towards the West as a whole. In other words, there is still ample time until September, when the Reagan-Gorbachev meeting could be expected, for relations between the two super-powers to be improved, or for these relations to keep moving in the same direction as they had done during the past 4 and 1/2 years.

CSO: 5200/3040

U.S.-USSR GENEVA TALKS

XINHUA REPORTAGE, SOVIET COMMENTARY ON U.S. POLICY

OWO71555 Beijing XINHUA in English 1506 GMT 7 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 7 (XINHUA) -- Washington is pursuing a dual policy in its relations with the Soviet Union, the Soviet Army newspaper RED STAR says in a commentary today.

The duplicity, the commentary says, "has manifested itself in Washington's actions in implementation of the 'star wars' program."

On the one hand, the commentary goes on, the United States has started talks with the Soviet Union on nuclear and space arms; on the other hand, Washington's practical actions have only shown its attempt to gain a "position of strength."

The commentary complains that the U.S. Government does not regard the negotiation as a chance to reduce nuclear arms and prevent a militarized space, but as a pretext for military buildup.

It is noticed here that the Soviet Union and the United States have kept exchanging accusations since the two sides opened new disarmament talks in Geneva on March 12.

In its two commentaries on Monday and Friday, the Soviet official news agency TASS claimed that Washington has tried to sabotage the atmosphere of the talks and intentionally made procrastination so as to build up its nuclear force and space arms under the camouflage of negotiations.

CSO: 5200/4018

SPACE ARMS

SOVIET EFFORTS FOR PEACEFUL SPACE REVIEWED

PM201841 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 17 Apr 85 Second Edition p 3

[Article by Candidate of Technical Sciences A. Khabarov under the rubric "Policy of Peace Versus Policy of War": "Preventing the Militarization of Space"]

[Text] The Soviet Union, which paved the way for mankind into space, firmly and consistently advocates the peaceful utilization and opening up of the universe's expanses and the development of cooperation among states in this sphere. Banning the use of space for military purposes has always been regarded by our country as an important component of the global problem of disarmament.

One of the USSR's first steps, aimed at preventing the militarization of space, was the proposal submitted back in 1958 for examination by the 13th UN General Assembly session: "On Banning the Use of Space for Military Purposes, on Eliminating Foreign Military Bases on Foreign Territory, and on International Cooperation in the Sphere of Space Research." This proposal was blocked by the United States.

The USSR has not ceased its efforts aimed at using space for peaceful purposes only. At the same time, it has doggedly sought to adopt partial measures to limit the arms race, aimed at closing individual channels along which weapons might penetrate into space. The result has been a number of specific international agreements. Thus, in 1963 the Treaty Banning Nuclear Weapon Tests in the Atmosphere, in Outer Space, and Under Water was concluded in Moscow. It limited the pace of modernization of nuclear weapons and helped to halt the contamination of the atmosphere with radioactive substances. The treaty was signed by the USSR, the United States, and Britain. As of now, it has been signed by more than 100 states, though two nuclear powers -- France and China -- are unfortunately not parties to it.

The next document limiting the arms race in space was the signing in 1967 of the Treaty on Principles Governing the Activities of States in the Exploration and Use of Outer Space, Including the Moon and Other Celestial Bodies. This document enshrined for the first time the important international commitment not to place in orbit around the earth objects with nuclear weapons on board and not to station such weapons in space in any other manner. The treaty (as of the present it has been signed by more than 80 countries) also enshrined the commitment to use space only for the good and interests of all countries, and also in the interests of maintaining international peace and security. The ever increasing topicality of this treaty and its place in the system of international legal relations can scarcely be overestimated.

Everybody who is concerned for the fate of peace attaches special significance to the unlimited Soviet-American Treaty on the Limitation of ABM Systems, signed in 1972. In particular, the treaty charged the sides "not to develop, test, or deploy" space-based ABM systems or components.

However, in recent years a real threat has emerged that, despite the aforementioned limitations, the arms race may still burst into space. This threat is connected with the development in the United States of new types of weapons, including laser and beam weapons, based on new technology. This work is not being started from scratch. Even before the launching of its first satellite in 1958, the United States started preparations for the development of antisatellite weapons, and in 1963 President J. Kennedy approved a plan for the development of an "active antisatellite potential." The Soviet-American consultations begun in 1978 to ban this kind of weapon were broken off by the U.S. side in 1979. The United States is blocking multilateral talks on this question in the Disarmament Committee; the need to step up these talks has been raised on more than one occasion in the United Nations.

In January 1984 the United States began tests of a new generation of antisatellite weapons. Thus, the danger of extending the arms race to space is becoming increasingly perceptible, especially after the President's notorious speech of 23 March 1983 on "star wars" which essentially proclaimed a course toward using force in space. On 6 January 1984 Reagan signed Directive No 119, which already contained specific instructions to develop a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements.

The rate of increase of spending on antisatellite and ABM weapons is also evidence of the scale of the Pentagon's space ambitions. In the next 5 years alone, within the framework of the "Strategic Defense Initiative" program (this is the "delicate" title given by the administration to the program for creating a large-scale ABM system with space-based elements), it is planned to spend \$26 billion. Even in the United States itself, sober-minded politicians note that the implementation of such a program would be fraught with pernicious consequences for the fate of all mankind.

In an attempt to conceal the real awesome danger for our planet and to justify the militarization of space, Washington figures are starting to use all kinds of hypocritical subterfuges. They speak of defense while preparing for attack, they boast of a space shield while forging a space sword, and they promise to eliminate nuclear weapons but in practice are building up and improving them. They promise stability for the world but are leading matters toward a violation of the military balance.

The way to avert a space arms race is clear: to ban -- and the sooner the better -- the testing and deployment of antisatellite systems and the placing in space of any weapons capable of striking space or earth targets, and to ban totally the use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth.

This is the basis for the specific proposals which have been put forward by the Soviet Union in recent years and which have found support from an overwhelming majority of states. Thus, at the 38th UN General Assembly session, the Soviet delegation proposed, in particular, to introduce in the agenda a draft treaty banning the use of force in space and from space with respect to the earth. The parties to the treaty would undertake not to damage the normal operation of space objects. At the session a resolution was adopted, by 147 votes to 1 (United States) with one abstention (Britain), which proposed that the disarmament conference create a special working party with a view to holding talks on concluding a corresponding agreement on averting an arms race in space.

In 1983 our country unilaterally declared a moratorium on the placing in space of any types of antisatellite weapons until such time as other states do so. This was yet more graphic evidence of the goodwill and determination of the USSR to prevent the militarization of space.

In December 1984, on the USSR's initiative, the 39th UN General Assembly session examined the question "On the Use of Space Exclusively for Peaceful Purposes and for the Good of Mankind." A resolution, calling on states to exclude space from the sphere of the arms race and to refrain in their space activity from using force or the threat of force, was adopted by an absolute majority of votes (only the United States abstained.)

It is noteworthy that it was just at this time that the U.S. President's decision was announced to create in the Pentagon a unified space command, to serve as an "operational parallel" to the office set up earlier to implement the notorious "Strategic Defense Initiative." There has been a broad stream of statements by officials that the United States will under no circumstances abandon the implementation of this "initiative." Defense Secretary C. Weinberger speaks candidly of plans to create ABM complexes, which will run counter to existing accords and which undermine the possibility of achieving new accords.

Particular caution is aroused by the fact that such statements are being made when new Soviet-American talks are under way in Geneva, whose aim is to elaborate effective accords aimed at averting an arms race in space and halting it on earth.

The importance of these talks is obvious, for on their outcome depends the choice of whether there is to be an arms race in all spheres and the growth of the war threat, or whether there is to be a strengthening of world security and a more durable peace for all. The Soviet Union proceeds from the premise that if people have sat down to negotiate an arms reduction, there should at least be no arms buildup. For this reason it proposes that the USSR and the United States exercise a moratorium, during the whole duration of the talks, on the development, including scientific research work, testing, and deployment of space strike weapons, and that they freeze their strategic offensive weapons.

As is known, the key problem of today is to prevent the outbreak of nuclear war. To start to resolve this problem successfully would mean preventing an arms race in space and simultaneously advancing along the path of radically reducing nuclear weapons until they are completely destroyed. This is the goal of the Soviet Union's policy.

CSO: 5200/1118

SPACE ARMS

SUPREME SOVIET ANSWERS SCIENTISTS' ARMS REPORT

LD191124 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1855 GMT 18 Apr 85

[From "The World Today" program presented by Farid Seyful-Mulyukov]

[Text] The president of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, Professor Legay, has sent a report to the USSR Supreme Soviet on the theme: The Arms Race in Space Must Be Stopped. The document reveals the danger inherent in plans to use space for military purposes.

It has also been sent to the heads of state and parliaments of a number of other countries.

The Soviet Embassy in Paris has conveyed the reply of the Supreme Soviet Presidium to Professor Legay. It reads: We in the Soviet Union share the main assessments and conclusions contained in the report. It is difficult, for example, not to agree with the result of this investigation indicating that the militarization of space, and in particular, the setting up in the United States of a space-based antimissile defense system will have a profoundly destabilizing effect on the world strategic situation and will increase the threat of an outbreak of nuclear war. The Soviet Union urges, in the interests of mankind, that the militarization of space must be prevented and international accords reached on banning the use of force in space or from space in relation to earth. Our country has proposed that the USSR and United States should introduce, for the duration of the Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva, a moratorium on the development -- including scientific research -- testing, and deployment of strike weapons in space, and freeze their strategic weapons. At the same time, the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe, and, correspondingly, the buildup of our retaliatory measures, should cease. Once again displaying goodwill, the Soviet Union has introduced a moratorium on the deployment of its medium-range missiles and halted the implementation of other retaliatory measures in Europe until this November.

We in the Soviet Union, says the reply of the USSR Supreme Soviet to the message from the president of the World Federation of Scientific Workers, share the desire of that organization to not allow a new, space dimension to be added to the arms race, and to do everything possible to ensure that the conquest of space is implemented exclusively for peaceful purposes and for the benefit of all peoples.

CSO: 5200/1123

SPACE ARMS

ESA TO UNDERTAKE STUDY OF SPACE STATIONS

AU251907 Paris AFP in English 1849 GMT 25 Apr 85

[Text] Paris, April 25 (AFP) -- The European Space Agency (ESA) was today authorized to undertake a 550 million franc (60 million dollar) study of space stations in accordance with a memorandum signed with the National Aeronautic and Space Administration (NASA) in the United States, ESA sources said today. The decision to proceed with the studies, which may or may not be used in conjunction with NASA's space station project, was taken today during a meeting here of the ESA council. The council of the 11-member ESA last January authorized the agency's director general, Reimar Lust, to sign an accord with NASA clarifying the ESA's position on U.S. plans to launch a space station between 1992 and 1995.

President Ronald Reagan had invited both Western Europe and Japan to take part in the project.

ESA participation, however, is not guaranteed and sources here said the studies could be used for efforts other than those undertaken by NASA. The studies, which will parallel those by NASA, are to provide a detailed analysis and a preliminary conception of a permanently staffed space station and ground-based support facilities. They will last until 1987, after which another accord will be needed if ESA is to cooperate in the development and utilization of the results.

CSO: 5200/2589

SPACE ARMS

MITTERRAND DISCUSSES SDI

LD282238 Paris Television Service in French 1730 GMT 28 Apr 85

[Interview with President Mitterrand by Yves Mourousi--live]

[Excerpt]

[Mourousi] [Words indistinct] directly the "star wars" as via that project one see straight away the military [words indistinct].

[Mitterrand] Yves Mourousi, that is indeed something else. "Star wars" is the Strategic Defense Initiative which Mr Reagan spoke about 2 years ago and which he is pushing at the moment. It might indeed be discussed in Bonn next Thursday. That is an affair which concerns some countries of Europe, which concerns the world, and in particular the Americans. Eureka is a civilian, technological objective about very advanced technology which concerns Europe. [passage indistinct] As for the project called the Strategic Defense Initiative, it is an American project, we will not have the time to discuss it in depth this evening. I would simply say this: I cannot agree to consider as accepted a project whose contents I do not know. France is being invited to come and participate in we do not know what and at a time when debates are beginning on disarmament. Debates on nuclear arms which we already know -- notably, nuclear armaments which are so terrible -- it is perhaps a certain risk if, acting as if these armaments were already out of date, one engaged in a new additional arms race, at what price in all senses of the word, I thus ask to see and if the technology interests me, I shall (?take the strategy up). [sentence as heard] France needs to know where her interests lie, we shall discuss it with our allies, of course, but one should not consider it as accepted that France is engaging in "star wars."

CSO: 5200/259

SPACE ARMS

FRANCE'S HERNU DISCUSSES 'EUREKA,' SDI PROJECTS

DW231233 Hamburg ARD Television Network in German 2030 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Interview with Defense Minister Charles Hernu by correspondent Sylvia Krestens in Bonn on 22 April; in French with superimposed German translation--recorded]

[Text] [Kerstens] Mr Minister, did you deal with the Eureka European technology project at the WEU conference?

[Hernu] For the time being, this project is only a concept. It was not on today's agenda, but it will soon be dealt with in a specialized circles. True, some participants in this conference mentioned it this afternoon, but the conference today focused neither on SDI research nor on the Eureka project.

[Kerstens] Still, this is an important subject. Are France's ideas part of an effort to make the U.S. SDI superfluous?

[Hernu] SDI is not superfluous. Rather, it is a challenge to us, and we must respond to this challenge. What I am expressing now is my private opinion and not that of the participants in this conference. What we, the French, would prefer would be a sort of concerted action by the Europeans and not the lone struggle of each individual European state. However, this has not yet been discussed here.

[Kerstens] Does France intend in this way to break U.S. hegemony in the military and technical fields?

[Hernu] Eureka is a European project of high technological standards. It is intended primarily for civilian purposes and not as a replacement for SDI. In plain terms, even if SDI had not emerged, Eureka would have had to come; this project has come at the right time, at the proper moment.

[Kerstens] Mr Minister, will the Eureka project be workable only with the help of the Germans?

[Hernu] Oh no, it will be implemented by all Europeans and not just exclusively by the Germans and French, but, of course, with the primary support of the FRG. However this plan requires the concerted action of all European states. However, as I said, we have not yet discussed it here.

CSO: 5200/2589

SPACE ARMS

JPRS-TAC-85-009
17 May 1985

WEST EUROPEAN UNION MEETING ON SDI REPORTED

Meeting Opens 22 April

LD221645 Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, April 22, TASS--A two-day meeting of representatives of the member states of the West European Union opened here today. Its purpose is to work out a common stand with regard to the American "Strategic Defense Initiative." Ministers of foreign affairs and defense ministers of France, West Germany, Britain, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg will also discuss the problem of setting up a European coordinating agency for the development of laser devices as it has been suggested by France. It is supposed that the agency will coordinate the efforts of the European countries in the development of laser devices, microprocessors, fast computers etc.

A number of West European countries do not conceal their suspicious attitude towards Washington's invitation to take part in the research work connected with "star wars". It is this factor that induced France to come up with this initiative. According to London-published OBSERVER, Paris objects to the U.S. plan to obtain permission on signing contracts with separate companies or laboratories in Europe. France is fearful of the U.S. using in this way the achievements of the best European research centres in its own interests.

Fails To Agree On Participation

LD231848 Moscow TASS in English 1828 GMT 23 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, April 23, TASS--The Western European Union today ended here its two-day session at the level of foreign and defence ministers of the seven participating countries.

The main purpose of the session was to work out the union's common stand on the "Strategic Defence Initiative" of Washington, which had invited the member-states of the union to contribute to "star wars" research. However, the final communique of the session and statements by participants in it at a press conference indicate that they failed to agree on a joint reply to Washington's proposal. They only agreed, according to the communique, to continue efforts to reach, insofar as possible, a concerted response of their governments to the U.S. invitation.

Generally speaking, the results of the Bonn session and its decisions testify to the desire of the member-countries of the union to reinforce that "European bulwark" of the aggressive military alliance NATO and to broaden cooperation in the arms build-up.

European-U.S. Views Analyzed

LD241047 Moscow TASS in English 1027 GMT 24 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 24, TASS--By Tass military writer Vladimir Chernyshev:

Representatives of seven member states of the Western European Union, at their two-day conference in Bonn, attempted to work out a common stance on the question of the so-called "Strategic Defence Initiative" of the United States. They failed in their attempts, which is quite explicable. Too many Western Europeans showed caution with regard to Washington's "invitation" to take part in "star wars" research.

Western Europe is concerned over the threat posed by the "star wars" project both to European and universal peace. The disruption of military-political stability and the launching of another spiral in the race of armaments--both defensive and offensive--would sharply enhance the risk of war. The conferees are also worried over the possible creation within NATO of "security zones" at different levels--higher for the United States and lower for Western Europe. In this connection, the Western Europeans would face the greater likelihood of nuclear war being limited within the continent.

Washington officials are following with great attention the "star wars" debate in Western Europe. Well, it is not the rule of the U.S. Administration to ask opinion of its allies (President Reagan proclaimed his "initiative" without any consultations with them), but it has applied much effort to draw Western European countries into its "space" adventure. It was claimed, for instance, that what is needed so far is consent to "research," while the decision to deploy the space-based defence system will be adopted only after consultations with the allies. What is actually happening, however, is that some U.S. spokesmen refer to the "limited" situation, while others openly refute the thesis. Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Richard Lugar bluntly declared that the Western Europeans should not think they will benefit from the technological programme without assuming responsibility for its implementation.

Western Europe's approval of the American "initiative" would mean endorsement of the militarization of outer space, complicity in undermining the ABM treaty and disrupting the process of limiting and reducing armaments.

In a bid to win over Western Europe, Washington officials resort to confusing pronouncements of all sorts. U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger, for instance, told the French magazine LE POINT that the American anti-missile defence system will be developed in order to protect both Europe and the United States. The system will be, allegedly, "total" and "reliable" to an equal degree for the United States and its allies.

So, there is no cause for concern to the Western Europeans over the appearance of "security zones" at different levels for the American and European Continents. U.S. Assistant Secretary of Defense Richard Perle explained the "equal security" thesis in a different way: "Security" will be the same for the United States and Europe, but this "equality" will be reflected in the absence of reliable security. He said he does not believe the United States would ever develop a defense system that would ensure full protection against a nuclear strike.

Perle "explains" eagerly why the United States needs the space-based defense system. "Nuclear deterrence," that is offensive nuclear forces, will continue to underlie security. It is much more difficult to devise a system, he told LE POINT magazine, that would protect civilian population, rather than military targets alone. Therefore, one cannot rule out the possibility that defense of only military facilities will be ensured at the first stage. It is perfectly clear that "explanations" of this kind may only heighten the anxiety of the Western Europeans.

Not all Western European politicians, however, look at things in a realistic way. There are irresponsible leaders who try to persuade Western Europe to back the American "star wars" plan. Otherwise, they claim, Western Europeans may find themselves pushed aside from high technology reserves and, what is most important, from multi-billion dollar orders. The position of the West German Government, which seeks to lure other Western European countries into the orbit of Washington's dangerous policy, can be assessed only in this way.

However, more and more people in Western Europe come to realize the possible consequences of this policy. Therefore, resistance is mounting to the reckless, irresponsible course of the Washington and Western European "star wars" advocates.

CSO: 5200/1114

SPACE ARMS

BRIEFS

PENTAGON REPORTS DEVELOPMENT PROGRESS--Washington, 19 Apr, TASS--The Pentagon notes in a report released here that "considerable progress" has been achieved in the development and deployment of a large space-based ABM system. The authors of the document attach particular importance to "success" in the development of high-energy particle-beam weapons intended to shoot down enemy ballistic missiles. A senior official of the U.S. Defense Department, one of those personally responsible for the implementation of Reagan's "Strategic Defence Initiative," has admitted that progress is so good that particle-beam weapons already can be deployed in orbit. The authors of the report also characterise as a success the development of special electromagnetic sensors and materials used to build a different components of space "defences." The report concludes that these "achievements" make it possible considerably to intensify preparations for military programs in space. The Reagan administration requests from Congress 3.7 billion dollars for that purpose in 1986, which is almost three times the sum spent this year. [Text] [Moscow TASS in English 1520 GMT 19 Apr 85]

CSO: 5200/1121

SALT/START ISSUES

STEALTH BOMBER PROGRAM CALLED 'CHIMERA OF SUPERIORITY'

PM231133 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 23 Apr 85 First Edition p 3

[Article by A. Mozgovoy under the rubric "Disarmament: Who Is Against?":
"Operation 'Theft'"]

[Text] There did not appear to be anything unusual happening. Passengers were boarding an aircraft at Los Angeles airport, but CBS TV reporters noticed that the airliner did not bear any markings.

To whom did the aircraft belong? Where was it flying? Who were its passengers? It was not easy to get answers, but in the end the journalists managed to get some.

The airliner, which belongs to the U.S. Air Force, was flying northeast -- to Nevada, where Nellis Air Force Base is located in the desert, far removed from human eyes. The passengers were workers, technicians, and engineers of military-industrial corporations. They are employed at Nellis Air Force Base to service the top-secret fighters and bombers which have been created under the Stealth program.

The English word "stealth" has several meanings: "Cunning," "subterfuge," "theft." It derives from the verb "to steal." All these concepts accord perfectly with the aims of the Pentagon program code-named Stealth. The American military has conceived the idea of replenishing its lethal arsenals with aircraft and missiles which would be "invisible" to radar. They intend to achieve this by using special materials for the outer casing, saturating aircraft with efficient electronic countermeasures, and reducing the engines' heat emission. Finally, the unusual design of the airframe itself is intended to "soften" the reflection of radio waves.

Why are such stratagems necessary? To penetrate air defenses and inflict a surprise nuclear strike. "Invisible and inaudible from the ground, Stealth will sneak up on its victim like a ghost." In such a way, the "merits" of the new weapon are unashamedly publicized on the other side of the ocean. A legitimate question arises: How does the Stealth program conform with the "Strategic Defense Initiative" proclaimed by the White House, whose realization will, it is said, make offensive weapons "unnecessary and useless"? In no way does it conform with it, which, incidentally, embarrasses few people in Washington!

"I cannot go into details," George Keyworth, science adviser to the American President, argues with regard to the "invisible" aircraft, "but if we work quickly, then we will maintain a potential advantage for a long time" Consequently, it is a question of an-

other U.S. attempt to gain military superiority in order to dictate its will to the world. "An invisible aircraft has high political visibility," THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR remarked in this connection.

Stealth, SDI, and the Pentagon's other latest militarist programs essentially catapult the arms race into the 21st century. Washington planners have clearly set themselves the aim of stealing the hope of a peaceful future not only from the present but also from future generations.

Those who are stealing the future are generously provided with funds from the U.S. federal budget. The Senate Armed Services Committee recently approved in full a Pentagon request for appropriations to be allocated under the Stealth program in 1986. The figure is secret, but to judge from calculations made by David Morrison, an employee of Washington's Military Problems Information Center, it will increase 50 percent compared with the current fiscal year.

Plant No 42 in the southern California city of Palmdale is now being hurriedly modernized. It is at this enterprise that it is planned to start up the production of "invisible" ATB bombers. The main contractor, Northrop Corporation, has already received \$4 billion from the administration. In all, the company will require more than \$30 billion for the aircraft's development and series production.

Another giant of the militarist business, Lockheed, is not lagging behind Northrop. Experimental "invisible" F-19 fighter-bombers are being assembled at the corporation's plant in Burbank, also in California, the present U.S. President's home state. Each such aircraft costs \$100 million. Operation "Theft" is proceeding successfully!

The gangsters of the American military-industrial complex are not only chasing the hard cash of profits, they are also seeking to reap political or, more accurately, propaganda dividends. It takes a certain inventiveness to din into American's heads the "Soviet threat" myth, under cover of which more and more new militarist programs are being forced through. Not that the businessmen of death and their Washington partners indulge in crafty sophistry. The chief thing is to inflame passions, and it is possible to extort any number of billions from Congress on the quiet.

...The telephone rang in the USSR Consulate in San Francisco. Some unknown person proposed that "particularly secret materials" be bought from him. The proposition was rejected; however, the "invisible man" did not give up. The next day a messenger turned up from him with a letter in which "Mr Smith" insistently demanded money in exchange for information about Stealth bomber production technology. Of course, that attempt was not crowned with success either. Then Smith, alias Peters and Hudson, set about bombarding the consulate general with new messages, without result.

The flywheel of provocation continued to spin however. Soon the U.S. FBI announced the arrest of a "spy," who was said to be working at the firm of Northrop and "passing secrets to the Russians." Naturally, that falsehood was splashed onto newspaper pages and television screens. Neither facts nor proof, but the "Soviet threat" in closeup!

Meanwhile, tests of "invisible" aircraft are continuing at Nellis Air Force Base. Sometimes things take a tragic turn. A year ago U.S. news agencies briefly reported: "Lieutenant General Robert Bond has died. The aircraft he was flying went out of

control. The pilot managed to eject. His parachute opened, but the pilot was already dead when he reached the ground." The Pentagon wanted to conceal the reasons for the crash and its whereabouts, but scant details nonetheless found their way into the press. "Sector 51" of the Nevada test range over which Bond was flying is one of the U.S. military department's most secret sites. According to THE LOS ANGELES TIMES, the lieutenant general was using the "invisible" aircraft to rehearse variants of "operations close to the USSR or over its territory."

The FBI agents had plainly gotten the wrong address when they sought spies in the Soviet consulate general. Success would certainly have awaited them at Nellis Air Force Base, but not even FBI detectives are admitted there.

So, the Pentagon, Northrop, Lockheed, and others like them have launched into another race for the spectral chimera of superiority, but it is easier to create a perpetual-motion engine than an ultimate weapon. Stealth is no exception: First, as the aircraft's designers themselves admit, it will not be possible to achieve full "invisibility"; second, every action in the strategic sphere provokes a counteraction. Superiority will once again prove to be a mirage, inevitably the result of operation "Theft," which has been undertaken by the American military-industrial complex.

CSO: 5200/1112

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

XINHUA REPORTS ON EUROPEAN PROTESTS OF U.S. MISSILES

UK Protest

OW081938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1927 GMT 8 Apr 85

[Text] London, April 9 (XINHUA) -- Tens of thousands of anti-nuclear peace campaigners from all over Britain gathered for an Easter protest in the pouring rain at the U.S. Molesworth cruise missile base in Cambridgeshire today.

Hundreds of demonstrators camped at the base overnight, while thousands more flooded in throughout the day. With their hands linked, the protestors circled the cruise missile site amidst a chorus of bells, gongs and whistles.

So far 20 people have been arrested for various offenses, among these blocking entrance to the base, Britain's second cruise missile site apart from Greenham Common west of London.

While the police said more than 11,000 demonstrators turned out at the base, the Campaign for Nuclear Disarmament (CND) the demonstration's organizer, claimed twice the figure, and a BBC correspondent at the scene said the police estimate was on the low side judging by the number of coaches at the base.

While preparing to depart later this afternoon, CND chairman Joan Ruddock said today's demonstration was "only the start of our presence at Molesworth."

FRG Protest

OW090746 Beijing XINHUA in English 0702 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Bonn, April 8 (XINHUA) -- About 350,000 people today took part in nationwide demonstrations, the biggest of the four-day round of protest, against arms race and for peace, according to the Easter marches news center.

Big demonstrations were held in Munich, Nuremberg, Frankfurt, Dortmund, Hamburg and Hanover.

The demonstrators were specifically against the U.S. deployment of medium-range missiles in the country and the "star wars" program.

They marched at the call of the peace movement, the Social Democratic Party, trade unions, church, the Green Party as well as the Communist Party. Their representatives made speeches at mass rallies. A total of 500,000 people have taken part in the demonstrations in the four days since Friday.

INTERMEDIATE-RANGE NUCLEAR FORCES

CHINESE REPORTAGE, SOVIET MISSILE FREEZE PROPOSAL

Soviet Announcement

OW080716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0704 GMT 8 Apr 85

[XINHUA headline: "Gorbachev Freezes Medium-Range Missiles Until November"]

[Text] Moscow, April 7 (XINHUA) — Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev announced today that the Soviet Union will freeze until November its deployment of medium-range missiles and any other measures that could be taken to counter the U.S. deployment of new missiles in Europe.

In his first interview with the Soviet newspaper PRAVDA since he took office last month, Gorbachev said the fate of the freeze after November "depends on whether the United States follows our example and stops the deployment of its intermediate range missiles in Europe."

He said that the Soviet Union has proposed that the USSR and the USA agree to a moratorium on the development, including research and testing, as well as the deployment of strike space arms, and to freeze the deployment of strategic offensive arms for the duration of the current Geneva negotiations.

The Soviet leader said that in exchange of letters with U.S. President Reagan, a positive attitude about such a meeting has been declared by both sides, adding that the date and place of the meeting will be "the subject of subsequent arrangement."

He said his recent letter to Reagan dealt with finding joint ways to improve the relations between the USSR and the USA and impart a more stable and constructive nature to bilateral relations." [quotation marks as received]

He said that he has recommended to the U.S. Government that USSR-U.S. negotiations should be conducted in such a way that all "our peoples" and other countries would realize that the political courses of the USSR and the USA are a research for mutual understanding and peaceful development, not oriented towards hostility and confrontation.

Asked if U.S.-Soviet relations had improved lately, the Soviet leader said there was no simple answer, but that the current arms control talks in Geneva were "positive". He underlined the need to reach an arms control agreement between the two countries and put it into effect.

The Soviet leader said: "We regard the improvement of Soviet-American relations not only as an extremely necessary but also as a possible matter. But, of course, one cannot do without reciprocity here".

GDR Comment

OW909241 Beijing XINHUA in English 0225 GMT 9 Apr 85

[Text] Berlin, April 8 (XINHUA) -- The Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic Erich Honecker said here today that the Soviet announcement of a unilateral freeze on medium-range missile deployments and other counter-measures in Europe "is of great importance" and he hoped the United States would follow suit.

He made the remark at a dinner in honor of Raul Castro Ruz, first vice-president of the State Council of Cuba, who arrived here on April 6 for an official visit.

The Democratic Germany, Honecker said, held that the Soviet-American Geneva talks are very important and will exert a positive influence on international relations.

He stressed that Democratic Germany would continue its policy of establishing a broad and realistic international unity and of engaging in political dialogue with all parties which are concerned about world peace.

CSO: 5200/4018

CONFERENCE ON DISARMAMENT IN EUROPE

U.S., SOVIET CDE DELEGATES ADDRESS NORDIC DISARMAMENT GROUP

LD181214 Moscow TASS in English 1031 GMT 18 Apr 85

[Text] Stockholm April 18 TASS -- Correspondent [as received] Nikolay Vukolov reports:

The attention of the participants in the international regional conference of representatives of Nordic countries on disarmament issues, in session in the Swedish city of Jonkopping, was called to the work of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence- and Security-Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe.

Addressing the conference, Ambassador Yuriy Rakhmaninov, member of the Soviet delegation to the Stockholm forum, stressed that success at Stockholm could become a substantial contribution to improving political climate in Europe. A dangerous increase in tensions in Europe and the world over, the on-going deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles on European soil makes it urgently important to adopt at the conference major political initiatives in combination with confidence-building and security measures in the military field.

This is why the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have come up at the Stockholm conference with such major political proposals as assuming by all nuclear states-participants in the conference a commitment not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and concluding a treaty on the mutual non-use of military force and maintaining the relations of peace, whose core would be a commitment not to be the first to use against each other either nuclear or conventional weapons and, consequently, not to use military force altogether.

Great opportunities for strengthening the atmosphere of trust and security are offered also by measures proposed by the socialist countries, namely, on freeing Europe of chemical weapons, on non-increasing and reducing military expenditures and setting up nuclear-free zones in various parts of the European Continent. An important place in the socialist countries' proposals is attached to confidence-building measures in the military field. Displaying a flexible approach and taking into account the interests of all participants in the Stockholm conference, the USSR and the other socialist countries have tabled proposals on limiting the scale of military exercises and notifying about the military activity of states. They favour such accords to be reached at Stockholm, which would be built on equality of rights, balance of reciprocity, respect in equal measure for the interests of security of all states-participants in the Stockholm conference.

The conference in Jonkopping was also addressed by Lynn Hansen, a U.S. representative and deputy head of the U.S. delegation at the Stockholm conference. He reiterated the stand of the United States and NATO at the Stockholm forum, which is known to be one-sided, is aimed at disclosing the military activity of the Warsaw Treaty member countries and securing unilateral advantages, and does not correspond to the task of ensuring genuine security of the European countries and lessening the danger of military confrontation in Europe.

During the ensuing debate, its participants criticized the inflexible stand of the United States and NATO.

CSO: 5200/1113

CHEMICAL/BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS

U.S. ACCUSED OF CHEMICAL ARMS BUILD-UP, OPPOSING BAN

LD201346 Moscow TASS in English 1319 GMT 20 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 20, TASS--TASS commentator Vasiliy Kharkov writes:

The Pentagon refuses to have a ban put on such barbarous means of mass annihilation as chemical weapons and is accelerating the buildup of arsenals of these weapons. And first of all by introducing a new and most dangerous variety of these weapons--binary weapons filled with a lethal mixture of nerve gas. The United States Administration is seeking from Congress an allocation of 174 million dollars in the 1986 fiscal year to produce such weapons. On the whole, during the coming five years Washington intends to spend 2.3 billion dollars on the production of binary chemical munitions.

Already today, as it is seen from the American press, the United States has three million units of chemical munitions. It is planned to increase this number to five million in the coming years. Binary weapons are to become the main component for expanding and renewing the Pentagon's chemical arsenals.

It is intended to deploy these weapons outside of the United States, first of all in Western Europe and also in some parts of Asia. The construction of storages has already been started. Thus, such a base is reportedly being created at the biggest military complex of the United States in the Indian Ocean Basin--Diego Garcia.

Considering the very great population density in the areas where American chemical weapons are to be stored, it is not difficult to imagine that they pose a no lesser danger than nuclear arms.

It is one of the most important tasks in the field of arms limitation and disarmament to banish chemical weapons. It is not by chance that already in the 1925 Geneva protocol the world community outlawed chemical warfare. It took the United States fifty years to accede to that protocol. Meantime the United States extensively used toxic substances in Indochina, killing and maiming hundreds of thousands of peoples and inflicting irreparable ecological damage to that region.

Now, too, Washington allots chemical weapons an important place in its military plans. And exactly this determines the striving of the administration to

speed up the 10-billion-dollar programme of the chemical rearming of the United States and to get within the framework of this programme's implementation the means to deploy the most inhuman generation of these weapons--binary munitions.

The overwhelming majority of states in the world resolutely comes out for stopping the production and destroying the existing stockpiles of chemical weapons, for banning the development of new types of such weapons. This striving found its expression in United Nations resolutions on this question, in the work of the Geneva session on disarmament whose participants could start concrete work to formulate a relevant convention the main provisions of which were suggested by the Soviet Union already three years ago. But Washington's obstructionist tactics blocked this work. And facts show that this was done to give a "green light" to the chemical rearming of the United States.

CSO: 5200/1115

NUCLEAR-FREE-ZONE PROPOSALS

NORDIC 'PEOPLE'S PARLIAMENT' URGES NUCLEAR-FREE ZONE

LD220704 Moscow TASS in English 0639 GMT 22 Apr 85

[Text] Jonkoping (Sweden) April 22 TASS -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Yevdokimov reports:

The people's Riksdag (parliament) of Nordic countries for peace, disarmament and development ended in that major industrial and cultural centre in the south-west of Sweden. That representative forum of peace champions of Nordic countries, convened for the first time on the initiative of the Swedish peace forces within the framework of the U.N. worldwide disarmament campaign, was attended by about 300 politicians, public figures, scientists, peace campaigners and representatives of trade unions and women's and youth organizations of Denmark, Norway, Finland, and Sweden.

The people's parliamentarians of the Nordic countries approved final documents on the results of discussions in working groups. They strongly denounced the Washington administration's "star wars" plans, which lead to another dangerous round of the arms race and push up the war threat to the whole world. They voiced deep worry over the aggravation of the present-day international situation caused by the incessant arms race, primarily the race in nuclear weapons. That is why, the documents say, today it is more important than ever before to take most resolute and urgent measures to stem that perilous process. A freeze on all the existing nuclear arms arsenals and the conclusion of an international treaty on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapon tests could become first steps in this direction.

Delegates to the people's parliament unanimously advocated the establishment of a nuclear-weapon free zone in the north of Europe and called upon the governments of their countries to begin talks without delay on ways to achieve this goal.

CSO: 5200/1122

NUCLEAR TESTING

ANALYST CALLS FOR HALT TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS TESTING

LD191845 Moscow TASS in English 1815 GMT 19 Apr 85

[Text] Moscow, April 19, TASS--TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes:

A universal and complete prohibition of nuclear weapons tests could make it possible substantially to slow down and eventually to reverse the arms race and to give a strong impetus to the efforts to achieve accords in lessening the danger of nuclear war.

Concrete positive results had been achieved by the end of 1980 at the tripartite talks on that problem with the participation of the USSR, the USA and Britain. Agreement had been virtually reached on the entire text of the future treaty and effective verification procedures had been worked out. Washington, however, unilaterally broke off those talks and later admitted that the United States "will have to conduct testing for a long time yet" to develop new weapons systems and to modernise old ones.

The Soviet Union more than once proposed to the USA and other nuclear powers that an end be put to all nuclear weapons tests. The USSR is making energetic efforts to create auspicious conditions for the achievement of progress in this field. Replying to a recent address of the leaders of the U.S. organization known as the Centre for Defence Information, the Soviet side stressed, in particular, that a freeze on any nuclear explosions by all the nuclear powers beginning with an agreed-upon date is a practicable measure which could become a substantial contribution towards folding up the nuclear arms race.

The achievement of an appropriate accord would lessen the possibility of the actual use of nuclear weapons. Even the Pentagon leaders with their fondness for adventuristic armed actions admit that the use of untested nuclear weapons involves high risks for the side planning the first nuclear strike. A freeze on nuclear explosions could contribute to strengthening the non-proliferation regime as well. It is common knowledge that a number of countries, including South Africa, Pakistan and Isarel, are conducting research to develop nuclear potentials. The risks involved in the uncontrollable growth of the number of nuclear powers are perfectly obvious. The freeze therefore could contribute to a better overall climate in relations between states with different social systems.

The Soviet reply to the leaders of the Centre for Defence Information reiterates the Soviet Union's readiness immediately to resume talks on the complete and universal prohibition of nuclear weapons tests. The Soviet Union also suggests that the agreement on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes and the threshold agreement on nuclear weapons tests signed in 1974 and 1976 be put into effect. The United States refused to ratify those treaties, thus compromising its reputation of an honest partner in talks.

Washington is again offered the possibility to take the first practical step in the past four years to fulfil the commitment assumed by the United States in 1963 to achieve for ever the prohibition of all nuclear weapons tests.

The world public expects a positive reply from the USA.

CSO: 5200/1117

END